"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh west to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,460. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 77¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6⅜c.

FOREIGN.—The divorced wife of William Y. Perot of Baltimore, who recently abducted her daughter from that city, was arrested yesterday upon her arrival in Liverpool on the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman and taken to London, where she was remanded for a week under £100 bail. Her traveling companion, who has figured in the case under the name of Mr. Pierce, proved to be Mr. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin-Campbell. Ramon Caceres, the assassin of President Heureaux of San Domingo, has not been captured, and it is thought that his supporters are preparing to attack the Government troops. The assassin is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and resided in this city until a few weeks ago, when he left for his native country, presumably to inaugurate a revolution. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a speech at a Conservative luncheon, declared that the concessions offered by the Transvaal would not satisfy Great Britain. Paris was greatly disturbed by a false report of the resignation of Gens. Jamont and Herve. Leading Paris papers replied to the attacks on the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. The objection of Great Britain to one feature of the arbitration scheme delayed the work of the Peace Conference. At a meeting in Dublin it was decided against violent opposition to start a fund for the erection of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell. The voting in Victoria and Tasmania was strongly in favor of the British colonial federation plan. By a collision on the River Volga 155 persons were drowned.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Miss Adeline Muller, a Brooklyn school teacher, twenty-two, the daughter of a widow, while attempting to cross trolley tracks in Brooklyn on her bicycle, fell, was run over by a car, and both her legs were cut off. She died later in the hospital.

Page 2.

Fire on the top floor of Smith & McNell's restaurant yesterday did damage estimated at $42,000 and caused an incipient panic among the patrons of the place. Maggie Sullivan, a cook, was painfully burned.

The Goodwin faction in the Ninth Assembly District last night held a meeting and adopted resolutions handling Mr. Sheehan without gloves, calling him a traitor, and declaring that he had conspired to undermine Tammany Hall.

Page 3.

The body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday, and there incinerated. His family took back the ashes in a bronze urn to their country home at Dobbs Ferry.

The Union Railway Company proposes to extend its One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines westward to connect with the Manhattan elevated system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The American Switch Company has been organized, with a capital stock of $11,000,000, to control the manufacture of railroad frogs, switches, and track equipment in the United States. It is denied that it is a part of Federal Steel.

Page 4.

The annual show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened yesterday.

President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, and party arrived at the Hotel Champlain yesterday morning. Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected. The President says he has no plans other than to rest.

The case of Francis T. Walton, better known as "Plunger" Walton, who in April last filed a petition in bankruptcy, was before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, on appeal against the ruling of the referee. The court sent the case back for further consideration.

Page 5.

The New York baseball team lost a game in Cincinnati yesterday. In St. Louis the Brooklyns won by a score of 12 to 3.

In the championship golf contests at Southampton yesterday Travis defeated Lynch after a hard contest and Ripley won from Chauncey.

Yesterday was favorites' day at the Brighton Beach race track, four first choices being returned winners. Between them, Maher and Mitchell carried off all the honors of the day.

Page 6.

The final tests of the Holland submarine boat before the Naval Board were made over the course in Peconic Bay, and were pronounced satisfactory. The torpedo tests will take place next week.

Page 7.

The Guatemalan Central Railroad is reported to have been purchased by a New York syndicate.

Page 8.

According to a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, pawnbrokers must hereafter affix a twenty-five-cent stamp to each pawn ticket which contains a storage clause and carries with it the right of storage.

Justice Russell has rendered a decision dismissing the suit of Mrs. Bridget Hoey and others in which it was sought to have set aside a conveyance of real estate made by William Hoey, the actor, to his wife, a year and a half before his death.

Page 12.

The new automobile plant of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, Queens Borough, is well under way.

The Corn Exchange Bank will early in the Fall operate the Queens County Bank of Long Island City as a branch institution.

W. T. Hotchkiss of Hotchkiss & Willcox, 50 Broadway, has secured from the Venezuelan Government a valuable railway concession.

A receiver has been appointed for the New York National Building and Loan Association, with headquarters at 11 Broadway, Manhattan.

A portion of the naval militia of the State of New York will start on a cruise of eight days on the United States steamship Prairie.

The American Travelers' Defense Association, a newly organized body, is seeking to arouse sentiment in favor of petitioning Congress at its next session to repeal the wearing apparel and personal effects clause of the Dingley bill.

Justice Giegerich yesterday issued an order, returnable on Monday before Justice Fitzgerald, to show cause why twenty Councilmen should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the peremptory writ of mandamus directing the issuance of the Hall of Records bonds.

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GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURES.

They Are Not as Heavy for July as Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—With the beginning of the fiscal year, on July 1, the Treasury Department began to show in the daily statement of the condition of the Treasury not only the receipts and disbursements for the current month, but a comparative statement also of the receipts and expenditures for the corresponding day and period during last year. For a few days the statement and comparison seemed to favor 1898. Slowly, however, the comparison is showing this year a little better.

Although the expenditures for July have exceeded the receipts by $10,000,000, the receipts for July, 1899, have been $3,800,000 more than those for July, 1898, and the expenditures, which were $64,805,000, up to and including July 27, 1898, were but $52,454,000. this month is $12,351,000 less. Customs and internal revenue receipts have increased, while contracts for the army and navy have dropped off, and as the year advances the gain promised will be much greater. The excess of expenditures over receipts on this date last year was $26,232,000.

New Route to Rockaway Beach on Sundays. See excursion column.—Adv.

MRS. PEROT REACHES LONDON A PRISONER

Arrested at Liverpool for Taking Her Child from Baltimore.

ACCOMPANIED BY MR. BLOOD

The Man Known as "Pierce" a Brother of Lady Colin-Campbell.

The Mother Arraigned in Bow Street Police Court and Remanded for a Week Under £100 Bail.

LONDON, July 27.—On the arrival of the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman at Liverpool this morning Sergt. Pollins of Scotland Yard and Sergt. Bell of Liverpool arrested Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore on the charge of the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore. Mrs. Perot was accompanied by a tall, military-looking man, and the party had taken passage as Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and daughter. They were arrested at the Customs Depot while waiting for the departure of the express train for Euston Station. "Pierce" is Mr. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin-Campbell.

Mrs. Perot was quietly but elegantly dressed in a silver-gray suit, and wore a thick white veil. She did not deny her identity. She had not anticipated arrest, and was terribly surprised by the event. The arrest was effected quietly, but there was a painful scene between mother and daughter when they began to fear separation, the child weeping bitterly. The police reassured the mother for the present. The child and mother were taken to the police office, but proceeded to Euston Station by a later train. Mr. Blood took charge of the luggage, and accompanied Mrs. Perot to London.

Mrs. Perot was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon. It was 5 o'clock when she appeared before Magistrate Lushington. The prisoner was looking very pale and nervous. The child Gladys remained standing on the floor just below her mother, who exchanged frequent glances of reassurance with her. Sergt. Pollins testified to the facts of the arrest at the Liverpool landing stage this morning as follows:

"I said, 'Mrs. Pierce, I believe?' She smiled.

"'You are also known as Mrs. Perot?' I continued. She answered 'Yes.'

"Pointing to the child, I said, 'That is your daughter, Gladys?'

"'Yes,' she said. 'This gentleman—'

"Mr. Blood then interposed, saying, 'What is it?'

"I said, 'I think your name is Capt. Blood?'

"He said, 'Mr. Blood. What's the matter?'

"I said, 'I am an inspector from Scotland Yard, and will now have to formally arrest you, Mrs. Perot, for stealing this child from the custody of her grandfather.'

"She answered, 'I cannot see how I can possibly be charged with stealing my own child. I divorced my husband, consenting to let my daughter and son be left in the custody of their grandfather. I thought I had a right to take her away if I liked.'"

Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, Barrister, asked on behalf of Mrs. Perot that bail be granted in order to give him time to prepare the case. He said he would personally give an undertaking to produce the child and substantial bail for the appearance of Mrs Perot.

Col. Hodson of the United States Embassy explained to the Court that the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was returning to town this evening, and that the full papers in the case had not arrived. On behalf of the United States he was instructed to oppose the child being given into Blood's custody.

Magistrate Lushington then rendered his decision, remanding Mrs. Perot for one week and giving the child into her custody. Bail for Mrs. Perot was fixed at £100, with two sureties, and it was furnished by Sir G. Ewen-Smith and Mr. N. Blood.

When Mrs. Perot, her child, and Mr. Blood arrived at Euston Station they were greeted by Inspector Froest and the correspondent of The Associated Press. To the latter Mrs. Perot said: "This is a pure case of persecution, I assure you. Some of the proceedings are utterly unwarrantable. If taking my child away is an indictable offense, then I am guilty, perhaps, legally, but every mother's heart will be with me in this trouble. We had no idea of this further attempt in a long series of houndings. If I return to America it will be never to leave it without my child. We are perfectly devoted, as you can imagine."

Mr. Blood said: "There is no mystery about this case. The statement that I was traveling as Mr. Pierce is untrue; I traveled under my own name. I am a very dear friend of Mrs Perot and her child, and propose to stand by them. I consider Perot, the grandfather, a scamp to play this inhuman trick. I have engaged the best extradition barrister in London to fight this case."

Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, who appeared for the prisoner, said after the hearing: "There is not the slightest chance of extradition in this case. The English law says abduction must be against the laws of both England and the United States for extradition. Mrs. Perot violated United States law only." Mr. Rose-Innes said further that even if extradition were granted he could still rescue Mrs. Perot therefrom by habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. Perot and her child have gone to Fulham, where they will be the guests of Lady Colin-Campbell.

CAREER OF MRS. PEROT.

Divorced After a Life of Gayety in Baltimore—The Abduction.

The abduction of Gladys Perot by her mother took place in Baltimore on July 13, though the fact was not made public for several days. Inasmuch as the persons involved had been prominent in social circles in Baltimore for years, the affair excited much popular interest.

Mrs. Perot before her marriage was Letitia Spinegal, the daughter of a wealthy ship owner of Demerara, British Guiana. She was born in Halifax, N. S., and moved with her parents early in her girlhood to the South American city. About fifteen years ago, while William Y. Perot of Baltimore was traveling in South America, he met and married Miss Spinegal. They went to Baltimore, where they speedily took a prominent place in society. Mrs. Perot was remarkably handsome, and she soon attracted a large circle of friends, and her life was largely devoted to gayety. Among her friends were several men of high social standing, and eventually scandalous reports got into circulation about the young matron's conduct with these men. Among the number was one young man who later became insane because of his attachment for Mrs. Perot and who died in an asylum. About seven years ago Mr. Perot began a suit for divorce and obtained a decree, the court awarding to him the custody of the two children.

Immediately after the divorce Mrs. Perot disappeared and was not heard from again for a long time, when she turned up in Paris, where she lived for several years with her sister. For the last two or three years she has resided in England, where her beauty has attracted a great deal of attention. Among her friends there was Sir George Ewen Smith, the hero of Tangier. On July 1 she sailed for New York from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania, among her fellow-passengers being Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, and the Earl of Donoughmore. She was a great favorite on the steamer, but so well did she conceal her intentions that no one suspected her of intending to abduct her daughter.

Mrs. Perot's movements in this country, previous to her appearance in Baltimore on July 12, are unknown. On that day she registered at a hotel in Baltimore, and immediately sent a note to her former husband's father, William H. Perot, asking him to bring her daughter to see her. Mr. Perot did this the following day, and the mother persuaded him to leave the child with her over night on a promise to return her to him at his home in the suburbs early the next morning. That night the mother and child left Baltimore, and they were not heard of again until July 15, when they sailed from Montreal on the steamship Cambroman of the Dominion Line. On the same steamer was a man who appeared on the passenger list as Neptune Blood, and who was noted as being especially attentive to Mrs. Perot and her child.

Proceedings were at once instituted to apprehend Mrs. Perot, and on July 21 an indictment was found against her in the courts of Baltimore County. The indictment and the necessary warrants, together with a writ of extradition, were given to Detective Albert Gault of the Baltimore police force, who was specially commissioned as a United States officer and who sailed, in company with William H. Perot, the child's grandfather, on the Majestic on Wednesday.

THE HANNA IRON DEAL.

Firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. to Retire from the Mining and Transportation Business.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—There was an error in the report telegraphed from here last night as to the iron deal between M. A. Hanna & Co. and the National Steel Company.

The deal, which was consummated to-day, involves the transfer of property worth several millions of dollars from M. A. Hanna & Co. to the National Steel Company. The sale, according to the best information obtainable to-night, includes the iron mining property of M. A. Hanna & Co. in Michigan as well as its fleet of vessels on the lakes. The list of the property is as follows: The Chapin Mine, at Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Winthrop Iron Company of Ishpeming, Mich., including 160 acres of mining land; the Mutual Transportation Company's fleet, and the Menominee Transportation Company's boats.

This transaction means that M. A. Hanna & Co. are to retire from the mining and transportation business. It is also known that the firm is negotiating for the sale of its coal mining property in the Pittsburg district to the recently formed soft coal trust.

PARSONS' SON ADJUDGED INSANE

His Mother, Widow of the Anarchist, Makes the Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, the Anarchist, was the most conspicuous person in the Insane Court to-day, and all eyes were upon her as she pleaded with Judge Jones to send her son, Albert R. Parsons, to an insane asylum.

Mrs. Parsons declared that her son had been acting strangely for the last year, and had on several occasions threatened to kill her. Young Parsons, however, asserted that his mother was trying to get possession of some property belonging to him, and wished to put him out of the way. He spoke in a calm, well-balanced manner, and had many witnesses in court to testify to his sanity.

Notwithstanding the young man's answers and the evidence of his witnesses, he was adjudged insane and sent to Elgin.

RABIES IN ERIE COUNTY.

An Alarming Spread of Hydrophobia in Several Towns.

ALBANY, July 27.—According to the statement made to-day by Commissioner Weiting of the State Agricultural Department, the worst outbreak of rabies reported in years is now raging in Erie County, where people, dogs, horses, and cows are suffering from the disease. Four of the victims are now domiciled at the Pasteur Institute in New York City.

A large St. Bernard dog, owned by a man named Cook, residing in Albion, is responsible for the spread of the disease. The stricken animal was allowed to run amuck in its wild state some forty miles before he was shot to death at Looneyville a day or two ago. Through him the rabies took root in the towns of Derby, East Aurora, Wales Centre, Looneyville, and Lancaster, all in Erie County. The disease has also made its appearance in Buffalo.

LOST ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Mrs. Llewellyn Spends Two Days in Wandering in the Forest.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—On Monday Mrs. John Llewellyn left her home in Pittston to join a party of eleven others who went to the Wilkesbarre mountains to pick huckleberries. A dense forest covers the mountains for eighty miles. Bears and other wild animals are there in plenty. On Tuesday Mrs. Llewellyn became separated from the others and was soon lost in the woods. Searching parties were at once organized, but no trace of the woman could be found.

Late last night Mrs. Llewellyn made her way out of the woods and was given shelter at a farmhouse. She had traveled a total distance of forty miles, and was on her feet nearly all the time. Occasionally she would rest for a brief period, but she was so terror stricken that she was afraid to linger long in any one place. The excitement, she says, kept her up or otherwise she would have succumbed to exhaustion. She saw a wild cat, but no bears, during her wanderings. All she had to eat was a few berries, and she suffered greatly from thirst, resorting in the early morning hours to drinking the dew from the leaves.

When she realized that she was lost she did not know what course to take. After studying the situation a few minutes, she decided on a course and walked over the ground rapidly. When she did not reach the outskirts of the forest she sat down and wept for a while. At first she thought she would lie down and await the coming of her companions, but she knew the forest was infested by wild animals, and she came to the conclusion that it would not do for her to sleep. So she took renewed courage and started again, determined to walk until she came to some opening. The underbrush was very heavy, and as she proceeded her clothes were badly torn.

Late last night she saw a light in the far distance, and made for it. The light was in the home of a woodchopper and small farmer. She knocked at the door and was kindly received by the inmates, who gave her water and food. She was then put to bed. To-day she was suffering much pain.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTS SALE.

Ex-Gov. Morton's Herd of Guernseys Infected with the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 27.—The sale of ex-Gov. Morton's valuable herd of Guernseys at Rhinecliff is indefinitely postponed in order to give the herd a clean bill of health. An official inspection was necessary, and it has been found as the result of this inspection that a large percentage of the animals, fifty or sixty in all, was afflicted with tuberculosis. The examination of the herd was finished this week.

The animals will undergo treatment for the disease, which is not considered dangerous by those who have the case in charge. The sale of milk from the cows has been stopped, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease to the remainder of the herd.

It is said that only a few years ago a similar condition of things was found to exist at Ellerslie in the same herd. Mr. Morton's herd of Guernseys is known throughout the country, having frequently taken prizes at State fairs and other exhibitions.

MORMON ELDERS LYNCHED?

A Masked Georgia Mob Takes Three of Them Away—Not Heard from Since.

ATLANTA, July 27.—A special from Covington, Ga., says that a mob of fifty masked men made away with three Mormon Elders who have been proselyting in Jasper County. The story is to the effect that the three Elders visited the home of William Cunnard, near Newton Factory, Jasper County, yesterday, and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Cunnard to join the church.

While they were at the Cunnard home, fifty masked men on horseback, came up and asked the Elders to accompany them. They refused to do so, and, while they were parleying, Mr. Cunnard procured a rifle and aided the mob in taking the Mormons.

Several shots were exchanged, and in the excitement Mrs. Cunnard had her jaw shattered. The mob finally secured the Elders and rode off with them. Nothing has been seen of them since. The Elders were driven out of two towns in Jasper County early in the week.

DANGERS OF THE SURF.

Three Men, One a New Yorker, Saved by Brave Life Guards at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Edwin Berk of New York was pulled from the surf this afternoon just in time to prevent his drowning. Four life guards saved him as a strong current from the inlet was sweeping him out to sea.

Mr. Berk went bathing with a friend from whom he became separated in the crowd of bathers, who, in spite of an unusually high sea, filled the edge of the surf. Mr. Berk seeing his danger, kept himself afloat and called for assistance. Four guards, led by Peter Parker, plunged into the surf with a life buoy. Finally they landed Berk on the buoy, and together they towed the buoy with Berk upon it to shore, where a great crowd cheered the guards. Mr. Berk was exhausted.

Charles H. Booker of Washington was nearly drowned at the Steel Pier. The guards placed him on a life buoy, but were nearly lost by dashing against the piling. Charles Robinson of Philadelphia nearly lost his life in a similar manner.

FALSE RUMOR EXCITES PARIS.

Report of the Resignation of Gens. Jamont and Herve Untrue—War Minister Makes a Statement.

PARIS, July 27.—Gens. Jamont and Herve, members of the Supreme Council of War, were reported to-day to have resigned out of sympathy with Gen. de Negrier, who was removed from the Supreme Council of War on Wednesday. This report, which was without any foundation in fact, created a great deal of excitement, and caused a heavy fall in rentes, as it would have been almost revolutionary in officers such as they to pursue the course indicated. The Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, ordered that strenuous efforts be made to unearth the fabricator of the story.

In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of Gen. Pellieux and de Negrier, and the rumored resignations of other Generals, the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders. Gen. de Galliffet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new Cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the Cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue, and then submitted his intention to the Cabinet, which approved his recommendations.

Gen. de Galliffet's communication concludes as follows: "The Minister of War has taken and proposes to retain in the responsibilities accruing to these measures, the leading part, as behooves his position."

GEN. DE NEGRIER MADE A HERO.

Disgraced French Officer Receives Many Marks of Sympathy.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says:

"Though no military movement has followed Gen. de Negrier's disgrace, I am bound to say that, although he has not received the open approbation of other Generals, he is overwhelmed with marks of sympathy from every part of France. He was evidently one of the prospective 'saviors' of France, and he made no secret of his disappointment when M. Deroulede's attempt failed, and blamed Gen. Roget for not snatching the opportunity.

"It was Gen. de Negrier who demoralized President Faure by predicting that the Dreyfus revision would lead to the collective resignation of scores of Generals and officers. His popularity in the army is undoubted."

DREYFUS INDICTMENT PREPARED.

Major Carriere to Ask Confirmation of the First Judgment.

LONDON, July 28.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says:

"It is stated from Rennes that Major Carriere has completed his indictment, which formally concludes that Dreyfus is guilty.

"Major Carriere, who is the Government Commissary in the court-martial, will demand the confirmation of the first judgment."

Capt. Dreyfus in Good Health.

RENNES, July 27.—The illness of Capt. Dreyfus, reported yesterday, was but slight, and he has recovered. His friends say that his mental and bodily condition is excellent.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Mrs. Schroeder in Her Excitement Jumped from a Two-Story Window.

Mrs. Sara Schroeder, forty years old, living on the second floor of 84 Lewis Street, was cleaning some beds in her home last night with kerosene. She was using a candle for light, when the candle fell from her hand and set her clothing on fire.

The woman in her frenzy ran to the front window and leaped to the pavement. She was unconscious when picked up by a policeman. In addition to probably fatal wounds she sustained internal injuries. The physicians at Gouverneur Hospital, to which she was removed, said she could not possibly live.

Despite Mrs. Schroeder's condition, the woman's husband called at the hospital and insisted on taking her home, saying that he could not afford to have her in such a place. The physicians remonstrated, but he persisted, and Mrs. Schroeder was taken home in a dying condition.

At the time of the accident only one child—there are eleven children in the family—a girl ten years old, was at home when her mother's clothes caught fire. The child tried hard to smother the flames, but only succeeded in setting fire to her own clothing. She then ran down stairs, screaming, into the street. A citizen put the fire out with his coat. In the meantime the mother had jumped from the window.

The little girl is also being cared for at home. Her condition is very serious.

Prisoner's Daring Jump from a Train.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 27.—Joseph Silenski, who was being taken to the county jail, at Long Island City, to-day, escaped from a constable who had him in charge, and jumped from a train, which was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, west of Richmond Hill. The train was quickly stopped, and the constable, who went back expecting to find the man's body, could get no trace of the prisoner, he having disappeared in the woods.

TEACHER, TROLLEY VICTIM

Adeline Muller Suffers Fatal Accident While Riding Her Wheel.

BOTH HER LEGS ARE SEVERED

She Dies in the Brooklyn Hospital—Her Fortitude and Thought of Her Mother.

Miss Adeline Muller, twenty-two years old, a public school teacher, of 116 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle on Atlantic Avenue, that borough, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a trolley car. Both of her legs were cut off above the knees. She died in the Brooklyn Hospital at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The accident occurred on Atlantic Avenue, opposite Cumberland Street. Miss Muller, with a friend, Miss Olivia Rippingale, of the same address, had stated out from her home for a bicycle ride in Prospect Park. The two girls rode through Cumberland Street to Atlantic Avenue, where the first-named thoroughfare ends. At this point the Long Island Railroad tracks and those of the Butler and Douglass Street trolley line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system run parallel with each other in Atlantic Avenue. The Long Island tracks are inclosed by an iron fence, with a narrow opening for the passage of pedestrians from the end of Cumberland Street to the opposite side of Atlantic Avenue, where are the tracks of the trolley road.

Miss Muller and Miss Rippingale crossed this path over the Long Island tracks on their wheels. Between the trolley tracks and the iron fence inclosing the Long Island tracks there is a space of about seven feet. When the two girls reached the trolley tracks they turned and rode along in the space between the rails and the fence. After riding about fifty feet along this strip of pavement, Miss Muller heard a trolley car approaching, and, not wishing to be caught between the car and the fence, turned at right angles and attempted to cross the trolley tracks to the other side of the roadway. Her wheel slipped from under her, and she fell in a heap on the track in front of the approaching car. The car—No. 124 of the Butler and Douglass Street line—was in charge of Motorman John Lennerhan of Rockaway and New Lots Avenues. The car was almost upon Miss Muller when she fell, and Lennerhan was unable to stop it in time to avoid running over her.

The forward wheels of the car passed over Miss Muller's legs, which were cut off completely just above the knees. Her body was caught by the rear truck of the car and dragged about twenty feet, when the car was stopped. The young woman was pinned under the truck, and could not be pulled out. About fifty men, who had been attracted to the scene, attempted to lift the car so that she could be taken out, but it was too heavy for them. Word was then sent to the house of Fire Truck No. 5 on Pacific Street, and the firemen came instantly with several jacks. The car was lifted off the rails with these, and the injured girl was taken out. Her severed limbs were found lying on the tracks.

Miss Muller was unconscious, but she recovered her senses in a few moments, and displayed remarkable fortitude. She was suffering terribly, but her first thoughts were for her mother.

"Oh, my poor mother," she moaned. "How will she bear this?"

Then she asked that something might be given her to make her unconscious. An ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital came up and she was placed in it and taken to the hospital. The severed limbs were also taken to the hospital in a bag. In spite of efforts to save her she died there this morning.

Miss Rippingale did not attempt to cross in front of the car. She fainted when she saw what had happened to her friend.

Miss Muller was employed as a substitute teacher in the Brooklyn public schools. She lived with her mother, a widow, and her elder sister, who is also a school teacher.

Lennerhan, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Aged Woman Run Down by a Car.

Mrs. Meta Jones, eighty years of age, of 69 Jersey Street, New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was struck by a car on the Staten Island Electric Company's Jersey Street line yesterday afternoon, and fatally hurt.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE.

It Will Be Greatly Strengthened and Its System Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Action taken at a meeting of the Chicago Clearing House Association will elevate the organization to a standard equal to that of the New York Clearing House in the matter of business methods, give it quarters superior to those occupied by any other similar institution in the United States, and strengthen its membership by the addition of two of the largest trust companies in the city, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company.

Most important among the new provisions adopted is one which will almost completely revise the present method of making settlements between the banks. Each bank belonging to the association will deposit at the Clearing House gold coin to the amount of 5 per cent. of its average deposits, and against this gold the Clearing House manager will issue Clearing House certificates in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, which shall be received by the Clearing House in settlement of debit balances of the members and received from the Clearing House by members in settlement of any credit balances due them.

The use of these certificates will do away almost entirely with the present necessity of daily carrying to and from the Clearing House great quantities of gold and currency. About $10,000,000 of gold coin will thus be deposited at the Clearing House.

The present equipment of the Clearing House is inadequate for the safekeeping of such an amount of treasure, and the proper officer has been directed to procure one or more safes of modern construction in which to store the gold. It is provided that each safe shall have three combination locks and shall be so constructed that in order to open them all the locks must be operated together. The combinations are to be kept, one by the manager of the Clearing House and two members, another by the President and two members, and still another by the Vice President and two members, and no one person shall have knowledge of more than one of the combinations. Another desirable change decided on is one which extends from thirty to ninety days the period during which the guarantee of the sealing bank as to the value of a Clearing House money package holds good.

NEBRASKA'S CORN CROP SAVED.

Copious Rains, After Fifteen Days of Hot Weather, Avert Ruin.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Yesterday Nebraska's vast corn crop was on the verge of destruction from heat. To-day the crop is practically assured, for rain has fallen in great volumes all over the State. The downpour has continued since early last night. It is raining to-night in nearly every county in the State, and it is conceded that this rain makes the crop certain.

There are 8,000,000 acres of corn in the State, 2,000,000 in excess of any previous year. The lowest estimate, under present conditions, places the yield at 315,000,000 bushels. The damage by heat has been slight; probably a loss of 5 per cent. can be traced to that source. No hot winds have prevailed, but for fifteen days no rain fell, and the mercury stood at 103 degrees in the shade most of the time, with hot nights and no dew.

The wheat crop has nearly all been harvested, though the rain helped the late wheat. Thousands of merchants and business men in all parts of the State had their business standing still waiting to see how the crop would go, and this morning telegraph orders came to Omaha jobbers, and many went to Chicago, ordering shipments of goods, which were held up until it was known whether the corn would be ruined or made.

It is conservatively estimated that to-day's rain was worth $5,000,000 directly to the people of the State, and indirectly much more.

STROKE OF LIGHTNING KILLS.

Patrick Kelly Stricken at His Work—A Tree Falls on a New York Central Train at Low Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 27.—A severe thunderstorm passed over the Hudson River Valley shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. A number of trees were struck, and a brickyarder named Patrick Kelly was instantly killed by one of the bolts.

Kelly had been working all day, and was just completing his labors when the shower came suddenly. He was putting saddles on a hack in the yard, when a flash of lightning came and he fell dead. His entire body turned black, and his features indicate that he suffered agony for a few seconds. His clothing was badly torn. George F. Horton, a blacksmith employed by the Coverts, was but a few feet from Kelly when the latter was killed. Horton was shocked for an instant, but was not injured.

Passengers on the south-bound New York Central train due at Fishkill Landing at 4:15 o'clock had a bad fright when near the station at Low Point, three miles above here. There was a sharp flash of lightning, then a terrible crash. The passengers were greatly scared when windows began to crash. It was found that a large tree on the river side of the road had been struck by lightning and had fallen on the train as it was passing. Fifteen windows were broken and the cars damaged in other ways. Several passengers received slight cuts.

When the storm was at its height a rowboat was seen to upset in the middle of the river. The occupants of the boat were an unknown man and woman. The man clung to the side of the boat and drew the woman up by his side, holding to her with the other hand. The boat drifted to Brockaway's brickyard, about one mile above here, where they were rescued.

Injured in House Struck by Lightning.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 27.—The house of Charles Rogers at Rockville Centre was struck by lightning this evening, and destroyed by a fire which resulted. Miss Ethel Rogers was stunned by the bolt, and is not expected to live. Several other members of the family were dazed, but recovered in a short time.

FORTUNE IN AN OIL WELL.

It Made One Man Rich and Starts Running Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 27.—During the oil craze in this section in the sixties a wonderful well was struck on the property of the late J. V. Rathbone, near Burning Springs, which produced 3,500 barrels a day for a long time and then settled down to a steady producer, yielding a paying output for thirty years.

Three years ago the casing gave way, and the production stopped. No work was done until this Summer, when David H. Leonard and his partners, who had leased the farm, began cleaning the well out. Yesterday the old well suddenly began to flow, and during the first two hours it made 125 barrels. Tonight's report from Burning Springs is that the output is now steady at the rate of fifty barrels an hour. Mr. Rathbone, the original owner, died about two years ago, leaving an estate valued at about a million dollars, and his success in life is said to have dated with striking the wonderful well, which was known at the time as the "Eternal Oil Centre." The strike has produced the greatest excitement, as the field was supposed to have been worked out.

RAILWAY TUNNEL CAVES IN.

Two Baltimore and Ohio Trains Have Narrow Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 27.—The main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completely blockaded to-day by the caving in of the tunnel just west of here.

For some time earth, stones, &c., have fallen, and the tunnel was considered unsafe. Once or twice it has been necessary to stop trains before entering the tunnel.

This morning a track inspector, while walking through, observed indications of a cave-in and telegraphed for men and timber to repair the roof, but the men did not arrive in time. The cave-in occurred about twenty minutes after the west-bound passenger train had passed through.

At this time the watchman was in the tunnel and saw that the roof was about to fall, and knowing that a special train from the West was almost due, he started out to stop it. He reached the entrance when he heard a loud noise, and looking back saw the tunnel blockaded. He was just in time to stop the special.

The tunnel is 700 feet long and about 150 feet is blocked. The dirt and stones reach to the top, and it will be at least two weeks before it is cleared up. All trains are running over the Cleveland and Marietta Railway tracks. David Lee, Superintendent of Maintenance of Way, and a number of other officials are here, and work of clearing the obstruction has commenced.

MOSQUITOS SWARM IN CHICAGO.

People Are Fighting Them with Fires in the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Chicago's plague of mosquitoes is being fought along the western edges of the city with fire and smoke. The swarms came about a week ago, after the copious rains. The pests have increased in number by millions since they first came, and their suppression has become a problem, especially in those parts of Chicago where screens of wire or cotton are not plentiful.

Along the western edge of the city last night myriad bonfires were burning. Clouds of smoke arose, and then settled back to the ground, causing an exodus of the visitors and half suffocating the people. The fires were kindled in the streets and in yards. In some instances they were dangerously near frame buildings, but the residents were willing to undergo the risk of serious fire and to breathe the smoke as they slept so long as it would drive away the poisonous little insects.

As one went out over the open prairies beyond the lines of houses the mosquitoes were more numerous. Passengers on trolley cars complained that the insects beat unpleasantly into their faces, and motormen said their sight was interfered with by the swarms of mosquitoes through which their cars rushed.

"Gen." Coxey to Have a Steel Mill.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—"General" Jacob S. Coxey has purchased the old steel plant of Graff, Bennett & Co. at Millvale, near here, and will remove it to Massillon, Ohio. It is his intention to erect a large open-hearth steel plant at a cost of $150,000. The new works will give employment to 300 men.

Gen. Alger Starts for New England.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., July 27.—Gen. Alger, with Mrs. Alger, left the home of their daughter, Mrs. Bailey, at Thorndale, to-day for a two weeks' visit to friends in the New England States. They will return for a few days to Thorndale. Both the General and Mrs. Alger are in good health.

New Fast Train to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliffe, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. Dining, Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS WANT MONEY

Some of the Leaders Fear that Campaign Funds Will Be Short.

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE PLENTY

Anti-Trust Campaign, It Is Believed, Will Cause the Capitalists to Withhold Their Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Although the Democrats who have passed through Washington on their way from the recent Chicago meeting have little doubt that the National Convention of Democrats in 1900 will nominate Col. W. J. Bryan, and place him upon another Chicago platform, with a strong anti-trust plank, and their expectations all find expresssion in most hopeful phrases, it is learned that in some of the consultations of those Democrats here occasional doubts have arisen as to the ability of the lea

CALL SHEEHAN A TRAITOR

Goodwin Men Denounce ex-Leader of Tammany Hall.

HIS POLICY RULE OR RUIN

Such Is the Estimate of His Acts Made by His Foes in the Ninth District.

New life was infused into the Sheehan-Goodwin fight in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District last night by a meeting held under the auspices of the Goodwin faction at the headquarters at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Over 300 men were crammed into a space that would not comfortably accommodate a half of that number, and a hundred more congregated in the hallways and on the sidewalk about the doors. The perspiring mass which crowded the room listened to some earnest speeches on the fight now in progress, "The Duties of the Hour," "Loyalty to the Organization," and other topics, and adopted resolutions in which Mr. Sheehan was handled without gloves.

Among the speakers were Mr. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, J. A. Lynch, and J. J. Russell. All were vigorously applauded.

The resolutions were as follows:

When a political organization deems it necessary for its own preservation to discontinue the leadership of a man whose further incumbency of that office is regarded as prejudicial to its welfare, it is proper that all of the constituency interested should be informed of the reasons for the desired change.

We hold that a district leader should at all times be loyal to and in sympathy with the principles and policies of the main organization, in order to serve his constituents honestly and effectively, and obtain for them the fair share of those rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

We maintain that when a district leader, by his own reprehensible acts, ceases to occupy such necessary relations his usefulness as a district representative ends; that if consideration for the interests of his constituents does not induce him to resign they are justified in making an effort to compel his retirement.

We ask the Democratic voters of the Ninth Assembly District to ponder over the following facts relative to the political career of John C. Sheehan in this city, and see if they can come to any other conclusion than that he has proved an ingrate and a traitor to the Tammany Hall organization:

Since his arrival here ten years ago, a stranger from Buffalo, Tammany Hall has been his benefactor. Through her influence he was appointed Secretary of the Aqueduct Board, leader of Ninth District, and Police Commissioner, which, together with the many lucrative contracts with which he has been favored, have made him a wealthy man.

Intrusted subsequently with the leadership of Tammany Hall, he was compelled to relinquish it by a majority vote of the thirty-six district leaders, comprising the Executive Committee, who charged him with mismanagement and treachery, and requested his predecessor to reassume the direction of the affairs of the organization.

Since that time he has tried to employ a ruler-or-ruin policy by secretly plotting to undermine the organization and attempting to incite district revolts with a view to again exercising "one man rule," which he now hypocritically decries when he cannot be himself such ruler.

When his treasonable designs are discovered by the organization he pretends that his recognized leader wants to turn him down, and then proclaims his intention of fighting in every district, deluded by the belief that those whom he had been coaxing to be false to the organization would aid him in his treachery. Finding himself alone he then announces his intention to confine the fight to his own district, thus endeavoring to make the Ninth District a tool for the gratification of his own ambition.

For the above reasons particularly, therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Tammany Hall Organization of the Ninth Assembly District, in meeting assembled, deem the welfare of the organization as being paramount to the interests of any one man; that while regretting the necessity for doing so we must regard Mr. Sheehan as a traitor to the organization and to the interests of his constituency.

Resolved, further, That we do hereby pledge ourselves in the discharge of our duty to the organization and to the interests of the district to use all honorable methods to defeat Mr. Sheehan at the coming primary election, and to elect a General Committee in this district that will elect a leader who will be loyal to the Tammany Hall Organization.

Mr. Goodwin's supporters claim that their regularity has been approved by Mayor Van Wyck by his selection of Patrick J. Hughes of 345 West Twenty-ninth Street and George E. Smith of 350 West Twenty-seventh Street as School Inspectors for the Fifteenth School District, which includes parts of the Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts. Ordinarily each of these districts has received one inspector, and the fact that the Mayor has appointed two men from the Ninth District at the solicitation of Mr. Goodwin is, according to the latter's friends, an earnest of his support of Mr. Goodwin.

DEMANDS HILLMAN'S REMOVAL.

A report gained currency yesterday to the effect that William Hillman, replevin clerk at the Coroners' office had been marked for removal because of his loyalty to John C. Sheehan in the fight in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District. According to the report, the Board of Coroners received peremptory orders from Tammany Hall last week demanding the dismissal of Hillman, and it was said that the Coroners met at Coroner Fitzpatrick's house, in Henry Street, and discussed these orders. The matter, it was further said, was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

The report emanated from one of Hillman's friends, but, according to Coroner Zucca, there is no truth in it. At the Pequod Club last night Senator Munzinger, who has been on the lookout for just such cases in behalf of Mr. Sheehan, said that he had heard nothing of any threat to remove Hillman, and at the headquarters of the Goodwin faction it was said that the report was false, and that if Hillman were removed it would be for other than political reasons.

THE BUTTLING-DADY FIGHT.

The order directing Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee to withdraw the list of election officials filed by him with the Board of Police Commissioners came before Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court for settlement yesterday. The order was obtained by ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling as executive member representing the Fifth Ward in the General Committee, on Wednesday. The lists of the Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards are involved. The proceedings were brought by the representatives of these four wards, but Buttling's was made a test case.

In settling the order yesterday Justice Hurd gave Chairman Dady until noon tomorrow to withdraw the list filed by him, and to file in its stead the list prepared by Buttling.

Frank Harvey Field, counsel for Dady, declared that every legal resourse would be exhausted to have Justice Hurd's decision reversed. Dady, he said, would fight the thing out to the bitter end. Lawyer Hugo Hirsh, counsel for Buttling, said that no appeal could be taken from the order except to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which will not sit until Fall.

The faction of the party in the borough of which Dady is a leader is much chagrined over the outcome of the case.

Republicans Nominate at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., July 27.—The Franklin County Republican Convention, in Malone this afternoon, nominated Halbert D. Stevens of Malone for member of the Assembly.

ANTI-GOEBEL DEMOCRATS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 27.—The anti-Goebel Democrats have been unusually aggressive this week, and the announcement of ex-Gov. John Young Brown that he would accept the nomination of the new convention for Governor has given an impetus to the movement against Goebel that will cause him much trouble to overcome. To add to the enthusiasm of the discontented Democrats, Major P. P. Johnston this afternoon announced that he would accept the second place, the Lieutenant Governorship, on the new ticket provided ex-Gov. Brown wants him. It is said the Governor is anxious for Major Johnston to be on the ticket.

The Major was until last month the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, which means that he was the real head of the silver wing of the Democratic Party in Kentucky. He had charge of the last Democratic State campaign, and, although the State had gone for the Republican candidate for Governor, W. O. Bradley, by 9,000 and for President McKinley by several hundred, the Major rolled up a Democratic majority of 17,000 for the head of the ticket, Samuel Shackelford, candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Thus Major Johnston's practical candidacy for Lieutenant Governor will lend the anti-Goebel movement renewed strength, and will cause thousands of his fellow-Confederates to vote the new ticket. The mass meeting to be held here Saturday promises to be one of the largest yet held, and ex-Gov. Brown will likely be present to speak. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the conference of anti-Goebel Democrats, which will be held here Aug. 2, at which time there will be present leading Democrats from all over the State, who are determined to defeat William Goebel, who was declared nominated for Governor by the late State Convention held at Louisville.

At this conference the matter of nominating a full ticket will be decided. It has already been practically agreed upon that it will be best to nominate a full ticket. When the movement against Goebel first took form it was believed best to nominate only a candidate for Governor and allow the balance of the ticket to remain as selected by the Louisville convention, but the opposition to Goebel is now so strong that nothing but a full ticket will satisfy those Democrats who desire above all things else the defeat of William Goebel for Governor.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS NOMINATE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 27.—The Populist State Convention to-day named a full State ticket. John G. Blair of Nicholas County was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses Wharton Barker of Philadelphia for President and Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis for Vice President. It reaffirms the former Populist National platform and declares in favor of Government ownership of all public institutions as a means of stamping out trusts. It condemns the Goebel State election law as an attempt to disfranchise the voters of the State, and says further:

"We regret to see that William J. Bryan, for whom the Populists of Kentucky voted in 1896 for President of the United States, by his public indorsement of the ticket nominated at Louisville and the platform there adopted, assumes the responsibility of indorsing the criminal attempts of corrupt elements of Kentucky politics to subvert the ballot."

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The midsummer Naval Register, just issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, is interesting in many ways. It is larger than the July Register for 1898; it is typographically better in arrangement, and it has the officers arranged for the first time in any Register according to the provisions of the Personnel bill passed by the last Congress. By dividing the officers up into "blocks of five" the groups are more readily separated, and if the annual Register could add one more typographical aid, the number in grade at the right as well as the left of the page, those having use for the Register would find it more convenient.

For the first time, the name of Admiral Dewey stands in a panel alone, followed by the names of eighteen Rear Admirals, with F. V. McNair at the top, and W. S. Schley at No. 8, Casey next, and Sampson No. 10. B. F. Day, who was a year ago No. 9 on the list of Captains, is at the foot of the list of Rear Admirals. A. H. McCormick leads the list of Captains; Charles H. Stockton, at the head of the list of Commanders, has advanced nineteen numbers since January. George Lowe, an engineer officer, leads the list of Lieutenant Commanders.

The recent rapid advance of officers is illustrated in the case of Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, who was No. 101 in January, and is to-day at the head of the grade. Charles B. McVay, Jr., who is at the head of the list of Junior Lieutenants, was in January No. 19 on the Ensign list.

The arrangement of vessels by ratings may puzzle all except those who have mastered the theory of association of the ships included in the first, second, and third rates. In the eleven vessels classed as first rates appear the battleships, armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the monitor Puritan, and the protected cruiser Olympia. The Olympia is of 5,870 tons' displacement, with a battery of fourteen guns, yet in the second rate classification appears the Chicago of 4,500 tons' displacement, with eighteen guns in her main battery. The monitors Monterey, Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror are in the second rate list. Among the third rates are the Buffalo, Yankee, Prairie, Dixie, and Yosemite, each of which has more than 6,000 tons' displacement. In this class are the old monitors and the new gunboats, the Annapolis and Princeton, and others of similar size and battery power.

Spanish prizes figure in the new Register to a considerable extent. In the list of second rates is the Reina Mercedes, whose fate is really undetermined. Among the third rates are the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, each of about 1,000 tons' displacement, or somewhat superior to our Alert and Ranger. In the list of fourth rates appear the Culgoa, Manila, El Cano, Callao, Pampango, Paragua, Samar, Calamaines, Leyte, Albay, Panay, Manileno, Mariveles, Mindoro, Alvarado, Sandoval, Vasco, Guardoqui, Urdaneta, Belusan, and Mindanao. Among the torpedo boats appear such Spanish names as Barcelo, and in the list of tugs are the Waban, Rapido, Sureste, Petrelita, and Ondina.

There are authorized to be built and in process of construction sixty-one vessels, including eleven battleships and three armored cruisers, four monitors, and a large number of torpedo boats.

When the vessels in course of construction are completed the navy of the United States will number, of effective ships for war purposes, exclusive of sailing ships and receiving ships, about 240 vessels of all classes, with at least twenty-five vessels, nearly all battleships, fit to be classed as first rates.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Of the ten designs submitted by leading architects of the country for a new Department of Justice building, three have been selected for further examination and the remaining seven have been rejected. The successful architects so far are George B. Post, Warren & Wetmore, and Price & Aiken, all of New York. Their designs will be elaborated and when completed the Attorney General will select one which he regards the most meretorious. The building will be of white marble and will cost $1,000,000.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—Señor Luis F. Corea, Minister of Nicaragua, has reached New Orleans, and will remain here for a day or so before leaving for Washington. In coming to the United States Señor Corea is charged particularly with facilitating the building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Governmental representative has given the promise of concession to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate," declared Señor Corea, "Nicaragua would make no objection to treating directly with the United States regarding the canal, if the United States would undertake to settle the differences between the conflicting interests."

EXTENSION OF SURFACE LINES.

The Union Railway System to Cross Central Bridge.

The Union Railway Company, now controlled by the Third Avenue Railway Company, which has a monopoly of the surface lines in the Borough of the Bronx, proposes to extend its One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines westward, crossing Central Bridge, to connect with the Manhattan Elevated system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue and with the Fort George line of the Third Avenue Company's system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. President Edward Maher of the Union Railway Company would not discuss the matter when seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is understood, however, that the work will be prosecuted late this Fall, as there is a great demand for the proposed extension.

At present the Jerome Avenue line is a broken link, ending at the foot of the Central Avenue viaduct, and passengers from the Bronx district, and there are hundreds of them morning and evening, must walk across Central Bridge to reach the elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Transfers are now given between the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines and the Manhattan Elevated system, and if transfers are given to the Fort George line, when the extension is completed, it means that residents of the Bronx will be able to reach West Harlem and the west side of the city under better conditions and in quicker time than ever before.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FIRE IN SMITH & McNELL'S.

It Did Damage Estimated at $42,000, and Caused an Incipient Panic—One Girl Badly Burned.

A cry of "Fire!" startled several hundred patrons of Smith & McNell's hotel and restaurant, at Washington and Vesey Streets, a few minutes past noon yesterday. There was a general rush for the street, but when it was learned that the fire was on the top floor of the building and under control of the firemen the panicky feeling subsided.

The fire started in one of the bedrooms in the servants' quarters from an unknown cause. The hotel laundry was on the same floor, and about sixty girls were employed there. All but two of these girls ran screaming down the stairs. The other two, Norah Breen and Mary Hussy, managed to reach the roof and were rescued by Detective Sergeant Oppenheimer.

Another girl named Winifred Mitchell was penned in one of the upper rooms by the smoke and flames. She was shouting for help at the window when the firemen arrived, and when they reached her she fainted. She was carried down a ladder to the street and there attended by an ambulance surgeon. Maggie Sullivan, a cook, was painfully burned, and was so overcome by excitement that she had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. No one else was injured.

The fire burned fiercely for half an hour, and destroyed the top floor of the building and some small frame structures which had been built on the roof. In the extinguishment of the fire all of the rooms on the upper floors were flooded with water. With the exception of the Vesey Street side of the building the flames did not get below the fifth floor. On that side three rooms on the fourth floor were burned out.

The loss is estimated at $42,000. Besides the complete destruction of the laundry and the linen rooms, nearly 100 guests' rooms have been rendered useless.

The insurance on the hotel aggregated $82,500, and was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $22,500; Sun, $10,000, Commercial Union, $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; Germania, $10,000; Continental, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the insurance loss.

TWO BODIES FROM ALASKA.

One of Them That of James McGrath, Formerly a New York Fireman.

SEATTLE, July 27.—The bodies of two prospectors who died in Alaska were brought here yesterday on the steamer Elihu Thompson from St. Michael. One is that of G. E. Lawrence of Keswick, New Brunswick, who died at Dawson last November of typhoid.

The other is that of James McGrath, a retired New York fireman. He died of scurvy at Arctic City, and was a member of the Anna Wanda party. McGrath's body is to be taken to New York for burial. It will be accompanied by Thomas McArthur and John Brady, also New Yorkers and members of the Anna Wanda expedition.

THEFT OF REVENUE STAMPS.

A Brewer's Clerk Robbed of a Bundle Worth $11,000.

Revenue stamps worth $11,000 were stolen from Joseph Skelding, a clerk of Beadleston & Woerz, brewers at Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue, yesterday afternoon while he was buying some films and cards for his camera.

Skelding had been sent out to make the purchase of stamps, which was as follows: Ten thousand half-barrel and four quarter-barrel stamps and twenty-five one-dollar documentary stamps. With the bundle of stamps under his arm the young man walked down to Dickinson's store, at 80 Nassau Street, and in a fit of absent-mindedness laid the stamps on the counter while he examined the films. When he looked for the stamps they were gone.

He reported the case at the Old Slip Police Station and Capt. Killilea and Detectives Mitchell and Turley went up to Dickinson's to investigate. They learned nothing which would aid in capturing the thief and young Skelding hurried back to tell his employers what had happened.

It is said that all the breweries in the city and country will be notified of the theft and that the thief will be unable to dispose of the stamps.

FOUND W. E. CARR'S CLOTHES.

Were on the Shore of Newark Bay, but His Cousin Thinks He Is Alive.

Patrolman Massmiller of the Bayonne police found a hat and coat at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, that city, yesterday morning. The articles lay close to the waters of Newark Bay. Papers in the coat showed they belonged to William Estill Carr, who had been in Bayonne for a little over a month and who has not been at his boarding house since Tuesday.

There was a letter in the pockets recommending the young man to H. B. Chamberlain of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to place him at work, but introduced him to the National Biscuit Company. He did not obtain work there, and has been canvassing for a life insurance company.

Carr is a cousin of Walter E. Carr of 53 Manhattan Avenue, this city, who said last night that he was confident his relative was not dead. "He had no reason for committing suicide," said Mr. Carr. "I saw him yesterday, and he said he had a position and would go to work on Monday. I gave him money to tide him over. The mere fact that his clothes have been found does not convince me of his death. He may have been bathing and some accident may have happened to keep him from getting his clothes."

Extra Tax in Long Island City.

The property owners in several sections of Long Island City will this year have to pay an assessment of taxes for street improvements made in 1893 and 1894. The total amount to be paid is $1,250,000, at the rate of $62,500 a year, and maps are being made now to determine whose property was benefited and who will have to stand the extra tax.

The improvements were made under a special act, and nothing has been paid on them because there was some doubt as to the legality of the bonds. Corporation Counsel Whalen has found them regular.

New Air-Power Cars in Service.

The horse cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which have been running on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets for a number of years, were permanently replaced yesterday by air-power cars. The new cars are of the same size as the ordinary trolley cars of the company. Eight cars were put on yesterday and they worked without a hitch. The full number of cars to be run on the two lines will be sixteen. The air is stored in steel tanks under the seats on both sides of the cars. The tanks contain sufficient air to allow each car to make two round trips.

Borough Hall for Richmond.

The Richmond Borough Board met at St. George yesterday, and adopted a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies to prepare plans for a borough building, to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There is now no building in the borough fitted for use. Many of the city offices are now located in the Richmond Building, at New Brighton, but it is already overcrowded.

Commercial Law League Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.—The Commercial Law League convention in session here listened this morning to reports of committees, and transacted some routine business. It was resolved to act with the Bar Association in celebrating John Marshall Day on Aug. 28, 1900. The selection of a city for next year's convention was left to the Executive Committee. This evening there was a big clambake, at which the members and their friends had a good time.

Put Poison in Family's Coffee.

CARMI, Ill., July 27.—Three members of Walter S. Warthem's family were poisoned Tuesday, and his son died last night. A married daughter was arrested to-day and confessed to putting poison in the family's coffee.

DOG BITE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Doctor Says George Bockovan Is Suffering from Hydrophobia.

George Bockovan, a river pilot, fifty-one years old, is in the New York Hospital, where he was sent yesterday by the physicians of the Pasteur Institute, who say that he is suffering from hydrophobia and cannot live. Bockovan was employed on the freight steamer Corona on June 12, when that boat was lying at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. A strange dog came aboard the steamer, and when Bockovan undertook to chase it off the animal sprang at him and bit him seven times on the right arm, once on the left hand, and once on the neck. The wounds were cauterized at a neighboring drug store, and Bockovan experienced no ill effects from them for several days.

On last Wednesday, however, the pain in Bockovan's right arm became acute. When he tried to eat a piece of beefsteak he found that he could not move his jaws, and when he tried to drink a cup of coffee he found that he could not swallow. He went to the Pasteur Institute yesterday morning, where Dr. Gibler said that his case was one of hydrophobia in its advanced stage. The doctor said that Bockovan had gone so long without treatment that he could not be cured.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED.

William Petry and Mrs. M. Smith Fell from a Scow Into the Harlem.

While three or four boys were in swimming in the Harlem River, near the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, they saw the body of a woman floating in the water. The body was being dashed by the tide against an old scow. Policeman John H. Riley of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station, was notified, and he took charge of the body, which was found to be that of Margaret Smith, fifty years of age. Mrs. Smith and her husband, who were in poor circumstances, had been living in one end of the old scow.

Policeman Riley was told that the woman Smith had been drinking heavily. Her husband and a son, sixteen years old, were, it was said, driven away from the scow yesterday morning by the woman, who, it is claimed, threatened to brain them with an axe. A man named William Petry, a yacht builder of Fordham Landing, was in the habit of leaving his tools on board the scow. It was said that he and Mrs. Smith drank heavily yesterday forenoon.

After the woman's body was picked up, a small boat owned by Petry was found tied to the scow. This boat contained some tools of Petry and a black satin bag containing papers. Later Petry's body was washed ashore at Port Morris.

It is believed that Petry and the woman fell from the scow while trying to get into the small boat.

UNIQUE LAWSUIT IN CHICAGO.

It Is Said William Bartlett Has Sued to Recover Bribe Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Grand Jury today heard another story of bribery. According to the testimony presented before the jury, a man who had accepted bribe money had threatened to sue for the balance due him for "hanging" a jury, and possibly had actually brought suit.

William M. Bartlett, a teamster of 177 Quincy Street, was accused by Edward Flanedy of 145 West Jackson Boulevard and others of having accepted a bribe while serving on a jury in Judge Tuthill's court.

The alleged bribery was committed during the progress of a suit brought by Isabella Parkes, executrix of the estate of C. E. Parkes, against James Burke, a land owner, then residing at 190 Thirty-fifth Street. The suit was started to recover $2,800, alleged to be due for medical services rendered.

Bartlett alone, it is charged, stood out for the defendant, and held the jury two days, finally forcing a disagreement. He received, according to the story but part of the money promised him for violating his oath as a juror. When Bartlett, it is said, asked for the balance, he was refused. Then was the teamster angry. According to Flanedy, he cursed those who are alleged to have promised him the bribe money, and in his anger told several of his own wrong-doing and of his intention to sue for what he claimed was due him.

WARM WAVE KILLED BY STORM.

Rain Brings Relief from the Heat, but the Wind Does Damage.

After a day of oppressive heat and humidity that prostrated nearly a score of people and brought much suffering and distress, partial relief came to the perspiring city late yesterday afternoon by a severe thunderstorm. The storm came up with a rush at about 5:30 o'clock from the northwest, and assumed the proportions of a gale. The streets were filled with blinding clouds of dust, window shutters and signs were torn from their fastenings and hurled to the streets, and chimneys were toppled over in various parts of the city. Scores of people were bruised by the flying débris and several were seriously injured.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature marked 77 degrees and rapidly mounted higher, closely followed by the humidity. At 5 o'clock it stood at 90 degrees, and the residents of the city were looking forward to a night of torture.

Then black clouds began to pile up in the northwest, foreshadowing a heavy storm. At 5:20 o'clock the storm broke. The wind, which had been gradually increasing in fury, became a gale, and at one time swept down out of the northwest at the rate of fifty miles an hour, sweeping every variety of movable thing before it in a dangerous shower. The rain was delayed, however, and did not really begin until 5:50 o'clock. It lasted intermittently until 6:17 o'clock. During that time about .06 of an inch of rain fell. The effects of the storm were felt more severely in the southeastern part of the city and in the outer districts of Brooklyn.

During the storm Bessie Levine, eighteen years old, of 303 Ninth Avenue was struck by a bedstead which was blown from the roof of her home. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a broken shoulder blade and a possible fracture of the skull. In Williamsburg lightning shattered the flagstaff on the Lee Avenue Police Station.

The storm subsided as quickly as it came and brought about a perceptible fall in the temperature. At 5 o'clock, before the storm began, the temperature stood at 89 degrees. At 6:35 o'clock, immediately after the storm, the temperature registered 73 degrees, a fall of 16 degrees in a little over an hour.

Train Service to Manhattan Beach.

Beginning to-morrow morning, a new through service will be operated between Brooklyn Bridge and Manhattan Beach, via the Kings County Elevated, Brighton Beach, and Long Island Railroads. The first through train will leave Manhattan Beach at 7:30 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter throughout the day, until 12 o'clock midnight. The first through train in the morning will leave Brooklyn Bridge station at 7:45 A. M., and thereafter every thirty minutes throughout the day, until 10:45 P. M. These trains will stop only at City Hall, Franklin Avenue, Clarkson Street, and Sheepshead Bay. The running time from the bridge through to Manhattan Beach will be 40 minutes. Through tickets will be sold at all stations on the Kings County Elevated Railway.

Tax on Bills Sent for Collection.

Collector Treat yesterday received word from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that bills collectible sent to the collection agencies must have a two-cent stamp affixed. The collection agents say this is a hardship, as many of the bills sent to them for collection are mere "bluffs" and debtors never pay. The Commissioner holds that bills are statements of accounts sent to be collected and remitted.

COLUMBIA GETS HER MASTS.

New Main Spar, Stepped Yesterday, Is Hollow, the Topmast Being Telescoped Inside of It.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 27.—The Columbia's steel mast was stepped to-day. It was in place by 7 o'clock this morning, the workmen having begun on it before daylight. All preparations possible were completed last night, so that the final step was accomplished easily and very quickly.

As it stands, the mast looks taller than the Defender's and is considerably darker in color. The topmast, in conformity with a new idea of her builders, was inside the hollow mainmast, and, operating like a telescope, will be raised and lowered from the deck. The mast hoops were in place, and the spreaders also. The hoops are made of steel tubing, galvanized, and the spreaders are the same as those which were on the Columbia's wooden mast, sticks without crutches.

The men are making good progress in setting up the rigging. This work occupied two days after the Columbia was launched, and it is thought that the sloop will be in sailing trim by Saturday noon. At 10 o'clock this forenoon the Defender, which had been waiting off the docks, was warped into the channel and slipped on the cradle ready to be hauled up at high tide. The crew was ready to begin cleaning her underbody at once.

VICTORY FOR SHAMROCK FIGURED.

Assumed Equality of Vigilant and Britannia Taken as a Basis.

LONDON, July 27.—The Yachting World, issued to-day, contains a long article on the Shamrock's chances in the contests for the America's Cup. Starting upon the assumption that the Vigilant and Britannia were equal, the writer argues that the Shamrock showed herself to be capable of beating the Britannia in a moderate breeze 25 to 26 minutes over a thirty-mile course. With time allowance the Shamrock's net superiority would be 15 to 20 minutes.

As the Defender's superiority over the Vigilant in sailing the same course is estimated at 6 minutes, and the Columbia's superiority over the Defender is assumed to be 3 minutes, it is estimated that the Columbia's superiority over the Vigilant is 9 minutes. Therefore, according to The Yachting World's article, there are excellent grounds for the belief that in the present condition of both yachts the Shamrock will win.

SPECIAL RACES AT NEWPORT.

Thirty-Footers to Sail for Trophies—Vaquero III. Wins Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 27.—The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with a light wind from the southwest. The start was made at 3:08 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:28:37	2:20:37	
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:29:08	2:21:08	
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:31:38	2:23:39	
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:32:06	2:24:06	
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:34:08	2:26:08	
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:34:30	2:26:30	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:36:44	2:28:44	

The disappointment of the cottagers who had been invited to attend the race between the Defender and Columbia next Saturday, which has been postponed, are again happy, through the goodness of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who have sent out cards for a luncheon and sail on the steam yacht Narada for Saturday next, when the entire fleet of thirty-footers will race for a silver trophy which Mrs. Jones has offered, in which her husband will sail his boat, the Carolina.

The Narada will follow the race, and the course, which the donor has the privilege of designating, will be signaled from the Narada on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers will race for the trophy offered by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea.

THE BAB WINS AT BAR HARBOR.

Outsails Four Sloops in First of a Series of Three Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—Edgar T. Scott's knockabout, Bab, to-day won the first of the three races which are to be sailed here for a cup offered by T. G. Condon of New York.

The race was over a triangular course of 30 miles, 10 miles to a leg, and the winner covered the distance in 4:07:56, leading the Beatrice by 2:50. The other boats were all a few minutes apart at the finish. The entries were Bab, Beatrice, owned by Arnold Watson of Buffalo; Anaqua, owned by A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati; Rosalind, owned by Fred May of New York, and Kebayun, owned by W. P. Draper. The finish was off the coast of Mount Desert Island before a wind blowing 13 knots an hour. T. G. Condon, the donor of the cup, was referee and had a large party of guests out on the steamer Mascot. The summary:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Bab	11:35:37	4:08:13	4:07:56
Beatrice	11:36:32	4:11:58	4:10:46
Anaqua	11:37:19	4:14:33	4:12:33
Rosalind	11:35:58	4:13:54	4:13:16
Kebayun	11:36:00	4:15:12	4:14:06

All the starters except the Bab are topsail sloops.

Winds Delay Seawanhaka Cup Race.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 27.—The Sailing Committee in charge of the race between the defender Glencairn III. and the challenger Constance for the Seawanhaka Cup this afternoon postponed the contest until to-morrow, owing to the prevailing high wind. Clinton H. Crane will sail the Constance and with him will be H. M. Crane, Sherman Hoyt of the New York Stock Exchange, and J. B. Thomas.

YACHTING NOTES.

Twenty-eight yachts have already entered at Larchmont for the cruise to New London, where they will join in the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, of which they are also members.

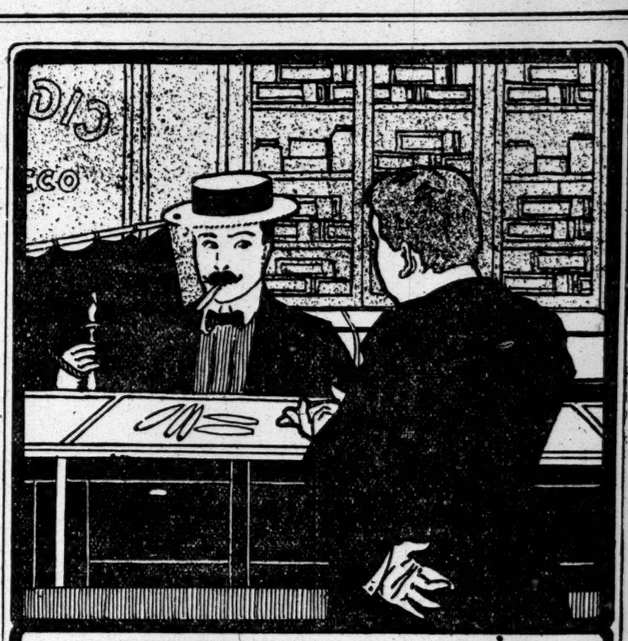
George M. Allen's new eighty-foot naphtha launch Alpha was launched on Monday at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River.

The fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia is to arrive at Oyster Bay tomorrow on its annual cruise. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will extend the hospitalities of their Centre Island home to the visiting yachtsmen, and in the evening will hold a reception, with music and dancing.

The Morris yachtsmen will have a race July 30 for boats of the Lark design. The race will be open to all boats of the class of sixteen feet over all length. Entries are received by the Regatta Committee at 696 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The race will be over a triangular course, starting from the yacht station, Pelham Bay Park, south side of the City Island Bridge, the start being made at noon.

The third annual open regatta of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed off Bay Shore on the afternoon of Saturday next week, the start being at 1 o'clock. Members of all recognized yacht clubs and Summer residents of Great South Bay who have yachts owned or chartered, are invited to enter their boats. The Regatta Committee is composed of H. Chester Hepburn, Chairman; J. R. Suydam, Chester B. Lawrence, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., and George B. Magoun.

The American Yacht Club has issued its annual register of yachts and members and book of rules, &c. The book, in cloth binding and convenient form, contains an excellent picture of the club's beautiful place at Milton Point, overlooking the Sound. There are also charts of the club's courses off Rye and off Milton Harbor, and colored plates of flags. The officers this year are: Commodore—Charles A. Gould; Vice Commodore—J. Murray Mitchell; Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard; Secretary—Thomas L. Scovil; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Charles I. Pardee, M. D.; Measurer—Howard Willets; Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee, United States Navy. William A. Parsons is Chairman of the House Committee and Stuyvesant Wainwright of the Regatta Committee.



A CHICAGO MURDERER DEAD.

Luetgert, the Sausagemaker, Expired in His Cell at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., July 27.—Adolph L. Luetgert, the wealthy sausagemaker of Chicago, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary here for the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell to-day.

Drs. Werner and O'Mally held a post-mortem examination, which disclosed the fact that Luetgert died from fatty degeneration of the heart.

The trial of Luetgert in Chicago attracted universal attention, and was one of the most sensational in the history of the State. Luetgert was charged with having murdered his wife in the basement of his factory, afterward cooking the body to pieces in a vat. The prosecution had but a few small bones and two rings as evidence that their theory was correct, but secured conviction and a life sentence.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

ASTOR—R. E. Daniels, Puerto Rico; A. A. Pruin, Dawson, N. W. T.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. J. Brock, Havana; Potter Palmer, Chicago; ex-Congressman A. M. Scott, Indiana

HOFFMAN—C. R. Joy, Yokohama.

HOLLAND—F. C. Wood, St. Louis; S. Mohr, Savannah; Baron de Batz, Paris.

NETHERLAND—O. L. Rankin, Spokane; John Sherman, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.

WALDORF—Theodore W. Cramp, Philadelphia; H. Ogata and Y. Minura, Tokio, Japan; Patrick Calhoun, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rowe, C. H., Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 48 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Carpenter, D. H., Cattsburg, Ky., dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Curry Cash Store, Key West, Fla.; M. W. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Wade, shoes; J. F. Amlexen, ginghams; C. E. Theine, wall paper; 2 Walker Street.

Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Dundas, furnishing goods and laces; F. S. Owles, notions; 108 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Friedman, S., Houlton, Me., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Friedman, S., Caribo, Me., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Friedler, J., Natchez, Miss., dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

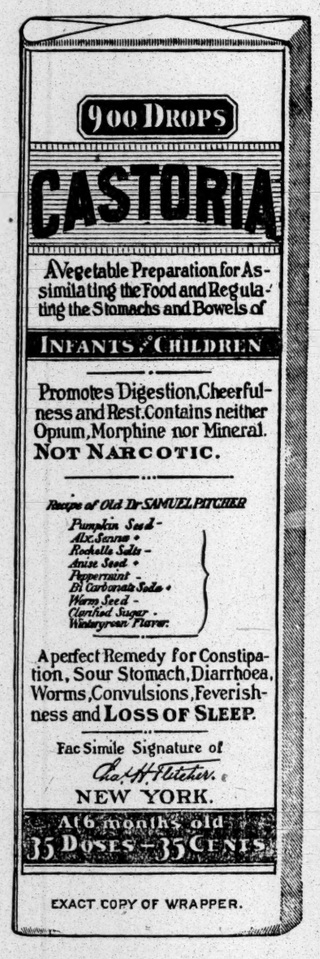
Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, woolens; 757 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Guiterman Bros., St. Paul; Leo A. Guiterman, shirting and pantalooning; 320 Church Street; Waldorf Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. C. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

CASTORIA


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA

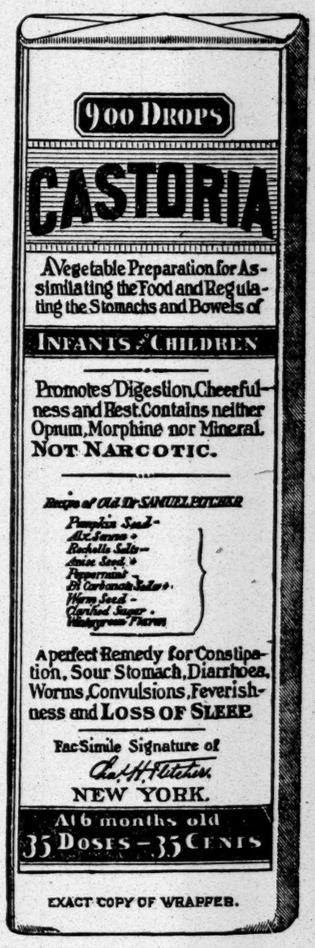
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. In Use for Over 30 Years.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INGERSOLL'S BODY BURNED

The Widow Bears the Ashes Back to Her Home.

URN AND ITS INSCRIPTION

While Flames Consume the Mortal Frame of the Unbeliever Mourners for Another Sing Hymns.

All that the earth holds of Robert Green Ingersoll lies a heap of white ashes in a costly urn at the house his living presence cheered not many days ago. His body was taken from Walston, the Ingersoll country residence, at Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, and consumed in the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I. His remains were taken from the beautiful home wrapped in a winding sheet and borne in a hearse. They were carried back in a bronze urn some eighteen inches high in the same carriage with his widow, after a day in which the sorrow of the widow and daughters had been made more poignant by the endurance of a cruel ordeal.

Only the relatives and a few intimate friends followed the body to the building where the furnace awaited it. A few idlers peered between the bars of the grating that fenced the grounds or watched the smoke curling from the chimney, which told that fire played cruelly about the features whose magnetism had once thrilled thousands. But the public was not there. No ceremony marked the giving of his body to the flames or the bearing away of his ashes. The flowers and tears of those who loved him were the only tributes.

The funeral party left Walston at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, five carriages following the hearse. The widow, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown; Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, also a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, Mrs. Ingersoll's brother-in-law and sister, and their daughter, Miss Farrell; Herbert P. Brown, brother of Walston H. Brown, and their cousin, Clarence S. Brown; John H. Hazelton, the dead man's junior law partner; Major Orlando R. Smith of Dobbs Ferry, Dr. Frederic C. Penfield, Dr. John L. Elliott, and Dr. Fred. L. Brady were of the funeral party, which also included three colored women, servants in the Ingersoll family. The body, which was clad only in a white silk winding sheet, lay in a plain, black cloth-covered coffin, without handles or plate, on the top of which lay wreaths of roses and evergreens. Messrs. H. P. and C. S. Brown, Hazelton, Smith, Penfield, and Dr. Brady carried it from the house to the hearse, and it was put aboard a special train, which reached the Grand Central Station about 10:15 A. M. The train was placed at the disposal of the family by President Callaway of the New York Central Road.

The funeral party took carriages promptly on reaching the city, and made their way to the East Twenty-third Street Ferry to Greenpoint. The simple cortège drew little attention in the city's busy streets. Reaching Greenpoint by the ferry the party drove directly to Fresh Pond, which is just beyond Maspeth. Miss Ingersoll was so overcome with grief that she had several fainting spells while on the journey.

The crematory, built mainly of yellow brick, stands on the summit of a steep hill, and the main road reaching it separates it from a cemetery in which there are few handsome monuments to soften the unpleasant prospect. On one side of the crematory grounds stands a saloon, facing on the road, and just below it is an unpretentious hostlery with the sign "Crematory Hotel" figuring on the wall facing the crematory, while the sign "Mt. Olivet Hotel" catches the eye of him who approaches it from the rear. A beer garden is behind it. This garden was the spot where the women who had followed their dead to the chamber of incineration were destined to wait for his ashes.

About 11:45 o'clock the hearse drew up to the side door of the crematory, near the entrance to the incineration room. The coaches with the rest of the party drove to the front door, and the mourners entered the columbarium, with its niches containing scores of urns, among others that which holds Anton Seidl's ashes. Into this columbarium the coffin was carried, and for a few moments the women who had loved the dead man gave way to their grief. Then the last good-bye to the well-known face and form was taken, and the coffin was carried to the incineration room.

Here the body was wrapped in an alum-soaked sheet, thus preventing the flames from catching it too quickly, and it was placed on an iron cradle on a catafalque, which was rolled on wheels to the door of the middle retort, into which the cradle was thrust head first. Soon the smoke from the crematory chimney showed all who cared to look that Robert G. Ingersoll's remains were changing to ashes. The smoke curled up for about fifteen minutes.

Meanwhile the mourners, save Messrs. Hazelton and H. P. Brown, were waiting in the dismal columbarium for the moment when the cherished ashes would be given into their hands. But they found it impossible to wait long. Another funeral party came, bearing the body of George Tallman, to be consumed in the same room where the dead agnostic's remains had been given to the fire. The organ in the upper floor of the crematory usually plays while the process of inceneration goes on, but had been quiet this time, owing to the wishes of the Ingersoll family. When Mr. Tallman's body arrived, however, his friends desired some religious service before they gave him up, and the organ was started and they sang hymns. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters could not endure the singing in their overstrained condition, and the party left the building.

The only place they had to go to was the beer garden in the rear of the hotel. The hostelry was partly filled with lounging drinkers and consumers of ham and cheese sandwiches, and they might look in vain for a reception room. So they formed a little, black-garbed group at the far end of the garden, and here they waited. The sun beat fiercely upon the road outside, and little air was stirring. A ragged fence, the rear of an uninviting hostelry, with the sight of a piece of cemetery beyond, across the way the grim crematory with its thin stream of silent visitors coming and going—these were the details in a sordid picture which obstrusively offended the vision of the delicate women who were waiting.

The view of the village of Fresh Pond was sufficiently unpleasant to make the mourners stay in the beer garden, and there at least they got shade and comparative quiet. They chatted in low tones to make the ordeal easier to endure. The unaesthetic character of their surroundings had not reduced the spirits of their hosts, however, as one of the men of the party discovered when he asked to have some refreshment brought to the colored servants. "I'm sorry," said the waiter, "but we can't wait on colored people for ye." "Very well," was the reply, "I'll get it myself." And the speaker did.

The body was consumed by 2 o'clock, but it took some three hours more for the retort to cool off, so that the ashes could be gathered. As 5 o'clock drew near, a breeze which heralded a storm, having cooled the air, the widow, supported on either side by her daughters, climbed the little hill from the entrance to the grounds to the crematory to wait for the bringing out of the urn. It was a beautiful urn of bronze on a porphyry base, which had just come to Tiffany's from Paris, and it was ornamented with carvings of laurel and cypress. On one side were the words, "L'Urne Garde La Poussière, Le Coeur, Le Souvenir," and on the other, "Robert G. Ingersoll."

The ashes of the winding sheets were fanned out as well as possible from the ashes of the body, and the latter were put in a tin box and then into the urn, which Walston H. Brown carried out. There was no breakdown this time. Mrs. Ingersoll and Mr. and Mrs. Brown got into a coach, taking the urn. The party left the place at 5:10 P. M., and went over the same route they had taken first, the train having waited for them at the Grand Central Station. They took the ashes back to the home at Dobbs Ferry.

NO CUBAN TROOPS AT PRESENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The suggestion heard at the War Department that it would be a wise thing to raise some troops in Cuba to relieve the American troops now on duty there, and to provide them with American officers in part, does not meet with the most cordial support from men who are acquainted with the conditions that would have to be met. Later, it is admitted, when fewer of the Cubans aspire to at once be Colonels, such a programme may be advisable.

According to all accounts the experiment of using native troops in Puerto Rico has been successful. When Adjt. Gen. Corbin was asked to-day what he had heard about them, he answered at once:

"Gen Davis, you may have observed, has not attracted much attention since he took command in Puerto Rico. That is a good sign, for with the slightest dissatisfaction we should be hearing a great deal. He has a battalion of Puerto Ricans in service in San Juan, and Major Carson, who has seen them on duty, tells me that they are fine men, under admirable discipline, proud of their uniforms and the Government, and with many Lieutenants of their own race and language are quite contented and useful.

"I hope that this attempt to make use of the natives in Puerto Rico may be extended, and that in other ways they may be encouraged to protect and provide for themselves. When the time comes for Cuba to follow in the same path, we shall be glad to withdraw our troops and afford them opportunity to show their capacity for preserving order."

FRUIT IN THE CITY'S MARKETS.

General Public Little Inconvenienced by Freight Handlers' Strike—Peaches Not Abundant.

Nothing, perhaps, could have brought home to the Man in the Street the realization of what the freight handlers' strike, were it to become general and be prolonged, would mean to the public so much as the announcement in the newspapers yesterday that no fewer than 700,000 pounds of decayed fruit and vegetables have been seized by the health authorities since Saturday. If this enormous amount has been lost to dealers and, therefore, to consumers, by the turning out of a few hundred men, it is easy to see that a general tie-up would immediately be followed by a famine in the city as far as these seasonable eatables are concerned.

At present the chief losers—leaving the strikers themselves out of the question—have been, first, the farmers who grow, pack, and deliver the goods to the railway companies, and who get absolutely no return for their outlay and trouble; secondly, the commission merchants, who lose what they otherwise would have earned in commissions for handling the goods; thirdly, the dealers in the city and in various Summer resorts who have had orders for tens of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit that they have been unable to fill, and, fourthly, the railway companies who lose the freight charges on the undelivered goods, and the truckmen who lose their cartage. The general public has not been inconvenienced to any extent.

The above-mentioned action of the Health officers, however, with the statement yesterday of Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Martin of Pennsylvania that the peach crop in that State will be almost an entire failure, has called public attention to the question of the fruit supply. The peach crop is a failure in a number of States in addition to Pennsylvania. In Georgia, for instance, the crop was destroyed by frost, and in Connecticut, as well as in some parts of New Jersey, it has been ruined by the disease known as the "yellows."

California, however, has proved equal to the emergency, and instead of canning and evaporating the bulk of her immense output, is sending it East in quantities sufficient to meet all demands and keep prices at the ordinary level. There is a drawback, though, to the California product, and that is that it loses much of its fine flavor during its six days' transit in the refrigerator cars. There is a good peach crop in Michigan, but at present this is being marketed principally at Chicago and other Western points. A limited quantity, but of excellent quality, is coming here from Delaware.

As regards all other kinds of fruit in season the New York market is plentifully supplied, and prices are extremely moderate. Apples are abundant in New York, Delaware, Maryland, California, and, in fact, in every State where they are extensively cultivated. The same observation is true of grapes, plums, pineapples, blackberries, huckleberries, watermelons, bananas, and pears. Yesterday twenty-three cars of mixed fruit from California were sold at low rates [illegible] availed for several [illegible]. The first consignment of Seckle pears [illegible] this season was among them, and fetched a good price.

For a few days watermelons ruled high. This was at the height of the freight handlers' strike, when very few carloads reached the merchants in good condition. Most of the water and gem melons that became rotten in the freight cars and were seized by the Health Board Inspectors, the merchants say, came from Georgia and Florida, and were of very poor quality. The crop in these two States is now practically exhausted, and the supply of gem melons is being drawn principally from the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland, where they are plentiful and of exceptionally fine quality.

The only fruit, in fact, of which there is anything like a scarcity, is oranges. The crop in California has been a poor one, and the imports from Europe are fewer than they have ever been before. The consequence is that they are selling for nearly double the figure they fetched at this time last year, and are the highest-priced fruit on the market outside of the fancy varieties. It is, however, the fruit least in demand at this season.

As to the lemons, the crop has been so unusually abundant that the market has been swamped with them, and importers say they have lost a good deal of money owing to the unprofitable prices that prevail.

To come to conditions in New York State, although the drought has so seriously affected the produce, it has not wrought any harm to the fruit crop. There is plenty of all kinds of fruit, and it is of fine quality, and in the western part of the State the grape crop promises to be a record one, both in respect to quantity and quality.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Boston and Albany Directors Discuss the Proposed Lease.

STATEMENT TO STOCKHOLDERS

Reasons Presented Why It Will Be to Their Interests to Accept the New York Central's Offer.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Boston and Albany Directors held an important special meeting in this city to-day. At this meeting they faced the opposition which is being organized against the ratification by stockholders of the lease of the road which the board recently made to the New York Central, and in reply issued a statement of the reasons they had for entering into the lease and of the benefits which they believe will result from it. They also ask for proxies from stockholders in support of their plan.

The statement reviews the terms of the lease and points out that as a result of the rental and of the reservation of $4,000,000 of property the stockholders will receive 8½ per cent. per annum, or, if the property is sold, 8 per cent. per annum and a cash payment of $16 per share.

The Directors then emphatically advanced the claim that the terms of the lease, owing to the provision that the lessee shall pay taxes, actually will net more to the stockholders than would an exchange for 3½ per cent. bonds at $300 per share, or for a cash sale of the stock at the same amount.

Then, in addition to the other arguments, is a detailed reply to the claim that the road could safely pay a 10 per cent. dividend, and a review of the falling earning capacity of the road and an emphasizing of its dependence upon the New York Central, so that the lease is practically the Boston and Albany's best opportunity.

The only absent Directors were Chauncey M. Depew and James M. Rumrill of Springfield, who had, however, authorized the affixing of his name to the statement which Mr. Depew is known to favor. The only objector on the board, Charles S. Sargent of Brookline, was present. The Directors present and signing the statement were: President William Bliss, Boston, who occupied the chair; Vice President E. D. Hayden of Woburn, who acted as clerk of the board; Directors Jacob C. Rogers of Peabody, Zenas Crane of Dalton, Edward L. Davis of Worcester, Samuel Hoar of Concord, who is also the general counsel of the road; Hon. Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, and Hon. Albert C. Houghton of North Adams.

In a semi-official statement made to-day, President Bliss discussed the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central. Mr. Bliss avoided mentioning the terms of the lease, which constitute the only subject of controversy between the Directors and some of the stockholders, but he freely discussed the proposition in its broader bearings. Mr. Bliss intimated that the establishment of a through Vanderbilt line by means of acquisition of the Boston and Albany will lead to improvements of the property, presumably including its terminal facilities, in proportion to the increased business which is expected to come to Boston.

President Bliss said that the proposition to lease the property had been acted upon thus early that the stockholders might have sufficient time to discuss the matter before the next annual meeting, which takes place Sept. 27 next. Discussion, he said, is what the Directors desire, and the wider the interchange of views between the stockholders, the better the Directors will like it.

President Bliss denied that an agreement exists between the Boston and Albany and the New York Central to the effect that each company had obligated itself to turn over at Albany a certain amount of business, with a view to having the exchange on a reciprocal basis, and said that the Eastern shipments were fully 85 per cent. greater than those that moved to the West, and, while the tariffs on the merchandise moving toward the seaboard were astonishingly low, yet the handling of it was a source of profitable revenue to the Boston and Albany.

In dwelling upon this point, he went on to say that the New York Central was in a position to take the products of the West to the Atlantic seaboard as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other railroad system in the country. This was possible because of its unsurpassed trackage and equipment, which permitted the hauling of freight trains made up of from sixty to seventy cars, while many of the other roads could not handle more than half this number in a single train.

In enlarging upon the question of freight rates, President Bliss said there had been a downward movement in tariff for the past twenty years, and that the bottom was far from being reached. These changes would continue on their present course so long as it was possible to effect new economies in the methods of transportation and the Boston and Albany should be in a position to accept its proportion of these through charges without embarrassment to its income.

In its relation to the public, continued President Bliss, the Boston and Albany cannot afford to permit competing lines to make better terms with shippers than are applicable over its own system.

Consolidation of railroad properties, Mr. Bliss said, is generally followed by vast improvements in the physical condition of the roads taken in, and he called attention to the condition of the Boston and Providence, the Old Colony system, and the New England Roads since they came under the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

Mr. Bliss said in conclusion that railroad traffic follows the line of least resistance, and if a through road from the West to points of distribution in New England and to the Boston seaboard can be maintained at a minimum of retroactive influences, its benefits will be manifold and permanently sustained. This section needs a line of this kind, in view of the growing competition to the south, and the lease under consideration is a means to that end, he said.

WESTERN CAPITAL IN BOSTON.

Deal for Dock Property to Increase Grain Shipping Is Pending.

BOSTON, July 27.—Treasurer Charles E. Adams of the East Boston Land Company to-day stated that negotiations were pending whereby Western capitalists hope to acquire large docking properties in East Boston, to be used, it is understood, in handling grain. He would not discuss details, as the deal is not closed, but said that it had to do with enlarging terminal facilities in connection with the railroads.

Among those interested in the grain business, the project has been freely discussed, and the merchants claim that there are grounds for believing the report which comes from the West, that investors, who now control the grain-shipping business at Detroit, Duluth, Buffalo, and Chicago, will establish a large plant for handling grain here, having capital of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 to expend in such an undertaking.

It is expected that the transaction will be closed within sixty days.

A NEW RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Contemplates Through Service Between New York and Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"A new through passenger line is to be established between Chicago and New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Nickel Plate Roads. Notwithstanding denials, it is learned that a close traffic alliance has been entered into between these two companies, one of the features of which will be the establishment of through passenger train service between the two cities. The arrangement between the Nickel Plate and West Shore, by which the former ran through sleeping cars between the East and West, will be discontinued.

"To make the new service uniform for the entire distance the Lackawanna will use Wagner sleepers instead of Pullman. Fast trains will be put on as soon as the details of the arrangement are complete. The distance from Chicago to New York by the new line is 943 miles."

RAILROAD DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The Rutland and Rutland Canadian Roads Name Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 27.—The stockholders of the Rutland Railroad at their annual meeting, held here to-day, elected these Directors: Percival W. Clement of Rutland, George H. Ball of Boston, John W. Stevens of Middlebury, Vt.; Horace G. Young of Albany, N. Y.; W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, Vt.; E. V. W. Rossiter of New York, Edgar Harding of Boston, George Bird of New York, and Wallace C. Clement of Rutland.

The stockholders voted to lease the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, the Rutland Canadian Railroad, and the Rutland and Noyan Railroad and to guarantee the bonds of the Rutland Canadian Railroad Company. The last two roads are being built.

The stockholders of the Rutland Canadian Railroad met and elected these Directors: Frank B. Wells, Burlington, Vt.; George R. Bottum, Rutland; Clark L. Pierce, Rutland; W. W. Stickney, Ludlow, Vt., and Waldo P. Clement, New York.

The stockholders voted to lease the Rutland Canadian Road to the Rutland Railroad Company. The Directors of the Rutland Canadian met and organized by electing Frank R. Wells President and Henry G. Smith Secretary and Treasurer.

Long Island Official Resigns.

Samuel F. Prince, for a number of years Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment of the Long Island Railroad, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Prince leaves the Long Island Railroad to accept a position with the Reading Railroad, from which he came to the Long Island Railroad. The Long Island Railroad has selected as Mr. Prince's successor Philip Wallis of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

AMERICAN SWITCH COMPANY.

Capitalized at $11,000,000 to Control Manufacture of Track Equipment —Not Part of Federal Steel.

The American Switch Company has been organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $11,000,000, one-half of which is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and one-half common stock. The company will practically control the manufacture of railroad frogs, switches, stands, and other track equipment in the United States. It will also control a very large number of patents.

The present plant owners will be largely interested in the new company. The President of the new company is Alfred H. Mulliken, President of the Pettibone-Mulliken Company of Chicago. W. A. Doyle of Chicago will be General Counsel. The Directors will consist of owners of the present plants and prominent financiers who are largely interested in the company. Among these Directors are Anson R. Flower, E. H. Gary, and Henry Seibert. Flower & Co. are the managers of the underwriting syndicate.

Of the plan and scope of the company President Mulliken said: "The numerous designs of frogs, switches, and other track equipment now in use create a large unnecessary expense in first cost and in maintenance. The new company will be in a position to bring into use standard designs combining all the latest inventions with the results of actual use, thereby greatly reducing the cost of manufacture and repairs.

"It has been stated in one or two newspapers that the American Switch Company is to be a constituent or subordinate part of Federal Steel. This is positively without truth. Although some of the same gentlemen are interested in both, the concerns are absolutely independent."

STEEL AND CHAIN TRUST.

Organizing Another Combination, According to Report, Which Will Include More Than 100 Plants.

The Union Steel and Chain Company, recently organized under the laws of Delaware with a capital of $60,000,000, is organizing another giant trust, which will include more than one hundred plants.

In the language of Secretary Charles R. De Freest, the new organization is not a trust, but a combination for a diversification of industries.

The company's charter authorizes it to own and operate steel plants, chain works, iron works, rolling mills, blast furnaces, foundries, coal, iron and mineral lands; coal and ore mines, and manufactories. It may also manufacture and sell coke, iron, steel, and all products.

Secretary De Freest said yesterday that the company has already purchased nearly fifty plants, and is negotiating for the purchase of as many more. It will own and operate plants in nearly every State in the Union. He says there is a great scarcity of pig iron and coke, and the company is about to build 100 additional coke ovens. Just so soon as the necessary material can be secured many furnaces that have long been out of blast will be lighted. The company has made an enormous purchase of scrap iron in Colorado, and is looking for more.

Mr. De Freest says that a great saving will be effected in the making of purchases. He intimated that possibly next week he would be in a position to give out a list of the plants, mines, ovens, furnaces, and mineral lands purchased.

None of the original incorporators is in the Board of Directors, which now consists of Frank Rockefeller, Henry W. Poor, H. L. Horton, and Thomas S. Holmes of New York, William Rotch of Boston, and James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie. This number will shortly be increased to fifteen by the election of eight manufacturing Directors, selected from among the owners of the purchased plants.

TO FIGHT THE RUBBER TRUST.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—A party of capitalists organized a company at this place to-day to fight the rubber trust. The organization is to be known as the Milltown Indian Rubber Company. The officers are John C. Evans, President; M. Snyder, Vice President; G. V. Kohlhepp, Secretary, and E. H. Redel, Treasurer.

The capital stock is stated to be $200,000, half paid in. It was announced that the new company would build a factory at Milltown, and begin operations as soon as possible.

Patent Leather Trust May Fail.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The proposed patent leather combine, with a capitalization of $10,000,000, will reach a critical stage to-morrow. The negotiations have been under way for some time past, and with a few exceptions all of the big factories in this city have agreed to negotiate. The negotiations at first were on a cash basis, but this has been changed, and to-morrow the local owners will be told just how much cash and how much stock will be given for the plants. It is said some of the Newark men are willing to take all of the price in stock, while others will insist that they receive all cash.

SICK AFTER DRINKING MILK.

Six More Children in Brooklyn Ill, but Are Doing Well—Health Department Investigating.

Officers of the Brooklyn Health Department found yesterday other cases of poisoning, as a result of drinking milk obtained, it is alleged, at the same place where the milk which, it is claimed, nearly caused the deaths of Mrs. William Bell of 208 Tenth Street and her two young children on Wednesday was bought. The new cases unearthed by the health officers were found in the families of Walter Towers, at 257 Tenth Street, and Mrs. J. M. Lecardi of 261 Tenth Street. The Towers family consists of the father and mother and two children, respectively, nine and four years old. Mrs. Lecardi has five children, the oldest being thirteen years old.

Four of the Lecardi children and both of those of Mr. Towers were taken ill after drinking the milk. William Kramer, Jr., a grocer at Third Avenue and Tenth Street, it is alleged, supplied the milk to all three of the families. It was all taken from the same can, it is said, this can having been kept by Mr. Kramer in his ice box.

Kramer said yesterday the milk was supplied to him by a dairy company with offices on Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. He had never received any complaint about the milk before, he said, and was at a loss to understand how it could have become poisoned. All of the persons who, it is believed, were poisened by dirinking the milk are doing well, and, it is expected, will entirely recover.

Samples of the milk were taken to the local Health Department yesterday for analysis. This analysis will be completed today, it is expected. The officers of the department, together with Detectives Dolan and Jepson of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, are investigating the matter, but as yet they claim to have formed no definite theory as to the case.

Several of the health officers are said to be of the opinion that ptomaine poisoning was responsible for the illness of the persons affected by drinking the milk, although Dr. Millington, who attended Mrs. Bell and her children, expressed the belief that the case was one of arsenical poisoning.

$2,000 WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN.

Police Hear Burglar Alarm in Third Avenue Store, but Give No Heed.

When the store of Falk & Dannerberg, at 562 Third Avenue, was opened yesterday morning it was found that the place had been visited by burglars and that silks, valued at $2,000, had been taken. An investigation showed that entrance had been effected through the basement and that a hole about two feet square had been cut into the floor of the storeroom.

The robbery was reported to Sergt. Shaw of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Detectives Quinlan and Walsh have been assigned to the case.

The policeman on duty in the neighborhood heard the burglar alarm in the store ringing, but paid no attention to it because the alarm had rung twice within the past ten days when no burglars were in the store.

The Wanamaker Store.

The First Showing
Of Fall Millinery Styles

HERE they are, the first-comers of a rush of beauty, and the first lesson in Fall styles. We like to lead, especially with such models as these.

Linn Faulkner, Lewis, Pouyanne, Borocco and Louise Pujol the elder, all Parisians, send these. Leaders among leaders in the millinery world and authorities that are safe to follow.

The styles are marked. Note the odd little revival of the fashion of sixty years ago, elaborated and refined to a 1900 taste. Note the use of feathers. Note the "butterfly" effects. Note all and note carefully, for these are not experiments, these are *models*.

Visiting buyers of millinery are welcome.

Silk Remnants The difference between remnants from our standpoint and remnants from yours, is that we do not like them, and you do. We are anxious to get rid of them,—you are anxious to get them; a condition that breeds bargains faster than we can write them down. This morning, a case in point. A big tableful in the 10th st. aisle, filled up with the prettiest short-ends of silks you ever picked over. And cheap, of course,—half prices, chiefly; some less, few more. Among them:

Plain colored taffetas, and some in stripes and figures, satins, India silks, bengalines, poplins, surahs, and plain black silks in about every weave.

From 1-yd. to 16-yd. lengths.

Women's Summer Gowns A writer in a fashion article this week makes the statement that a woman cannot have too many of these simple, pretty, inexpensive gowns. Apparently you agree with her for we seem to be unable to offer you too many. At prices like these, especially, it is easy to make your seashore toilet one continual round of variation:

$17.50—Exquisite white and colored piques, best styles, variously trimmed; values up to $28.

$20—White and colored organdies and elaborate piques; varied assortment; values up to $50.

$5—Mainly Piques, handsomely designed and trimmed; values up to $14.

$10—White Organdie, ribbon-trimmed; also piques on several colors, insertion trimmed; value to $23.

$13.50—Mostly of Piques in various colors, some imported; all handsomely trimmed; value $27.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Shoes The two stores again. The steady-flowing stream of best quality, low-priced shoes on the main floor, and the whirlpool of good quality, lowest-priced bargains on the fifth. Workmanship, style and finish as you always find them here.

Main Floor:

FOR MEN
Patent Leather Laced Shoes; for dress and evening wear; all the good points of shoes costing a half more, $3 pair.
Box Calf Combination Outing Shoe; English toe, with tips; rawhide soles, flexible and tough, hand welted, for cycling, golf, tennis or regular wear, $3 pair.

FOR WOMEN
Tan Kidskin Laced Shoes for mountain or shore; easy to care for, soft to the feet, durable; welted and stitched soles; correct toe shapes, $3 a pair.
Oxford Shoes in tan and black kidskin; half a dozen sorts, $2 pair.

Fifth Floor:

A full assortment of comfortable, good-looking shoes at One-Third and One-Half Prices.

RARE INSTANCES:
Men's—$1.40, $1.70, $2.
Women's—$1, $1.20, $1.70.
Children's—63c., 80c., 95c.

Women's and Children's Stockings You may find qualities similar to these below most anywhere— nowhere, however, priced so low.

FOR WOMEN
3 Pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton stockings; all black, black with unbleached feet or soles, and black with lavender soles; value 25c. to 38c. pair.
25c. a Pair—Cotton stockings in fine gauge, fast black, tan and blue cotton, with white polka-dots. Also of fast black Richelieu ribbed lisle thread, with fronts embroidered with colored silk, and of colored striped lisle thread with white grounds; value 38c., 50c., and 75c.

FOR CHILDREN
12½c. Pair—Medium weight, narrow ribbed, fast black cotton; double knees, heels and toes; value 20c. pair.

Broadway.

Belts This is a "clearing-up" worth attending. Alligator, seal, morocco and patent leather belts; trim, natty, firm and handsome; all kinds that are popular. Many 50c. belts and a few 25c. ones for

10c. Each.

These too:
For $1—Reduced from $2.15 and $2.50; fine seal and morocco, with plaited thong edges.

Broadway Aisle.

Children's Dresses and Skirts All the beauty, elegance and delicacy that good taste can desire; all the durability, comfort and simplicity that good sense can demand. An assortment to linger over; prices to rejoice in:

DRESSES
At $1—One-piece dresses of ginghams and percales; pink, blue, green; attractive styles; trimmings of embroidery, lace and lawn; sizes 4 to 12 years; all reduced from $1.50.
At $1.25—Guimpe dresses; lawn, mostly pink; trimmings of insertion, pique and braid; values up to $2.50.
At $2—Sailor suits; percales, ginghams and crashes; effectively trimmed; sizes 4 to 12 years; values up to $5.
At $3.50—Three-piece Eton and sailor suits; fancy pique, and plain pique with fancy lawn vest and sailor collar; trimmings of braid and insertion; sizes 4 to 14 years; values up to $5.50.
At $4.50—Reefer and sailor suits; fine pique; handsomely trimmed; 6 to 14 years; values up to $8.

SKIRTS
At $1.25—Pique and fine quality duck; trimmings and plain and fancy braid and insertion; sizes 6 to 12 years; values up to $3.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Humber and Some Other Kings The Humber *was* king, but even in its fall from kingship, it retains the admiration of all. Only a few of these wheels left, now,—they are not being manufactured this year, and those we have were made in the Spring of 1898, before the crash came. Made to uphold the prices of $100, $102 and $106, but selling now for

$35 for any Model

Other news of road royalty:—
Continental, Men's 20-in., 22-in., 24-in., 26-in. frames, $25.
Continental, Women's 20-in. and 22-in. frames, $25.
Another shipment of Road Flyers; 100 Women's 22-in. frames; 50 Men's 22-in. and 24-in. frames, $16.
Road Flyer, Jr., $15 and $16.

Basement.

Women's Umbrellas and Parasols All silk, close-rolling umbrellas of beautiful quality. 8 ribs, steel rod, case and tassel. Natural wood and fancy handles, elegant and distinguished.

Dainty taffeta parasols, in fairest styles and colors. The array held prices up to $2.50. All even now,

At $1.50 Each.

Broadway.

Men's Bathing Suits, $1.50 They have been $1.75 to $2.25, and were cheap then. All of excellent worsted, well made; navy blue or black; size 36 to 46. Perhaps enough for to-day and to-morrow morning at $1.50.

Men's Collars, 2 for 25c. Fully equal in all respects of appearance and wear to sorts selling regularly at twice the price. Five-ply, and linen on both sides, so as to hold their shape in warm weather. All good styles, including three heights of the popular "turnover lock front." 12½c., though 25c. would be reasonable.

Men's Percale Shirts 75c. Each Negligee. Exclusive patterns. Best percales. Carefully made. Sizes 14 to 17. Pair of cuffs with each shirt. Good choosing among many desirable styles, at 75c.

Men's Silk Scarfs at 50c. Though now half a dollar that is only one-half and one-third their regular values. This is a lot of scarfs that are shown by the most exclusive furnishers, and by them priced $1 and $1.50. English squares and imperials, in light and dark colorings. Choose from fifty dozen, in many patterns, at 50c. each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Bicycle Hosiery Various good styles in this particular collection, but all at one value, and that's a fair dollar's worth. The price, however, is only 50c. pair.

Fast black lisle thread; sizes 8½ to 11; fancy cuffs in black-and-white, and in numerous black and colored effects. Men and women's, 50c., instead of $1.

Men's Underwear It is light-weight balbriggan—incomplete as to sizes. Pink, blue and lavender with faint white stripes. Your size is here in one of those colors, and you may choose at 50c. a garment, though yesterday they sold at $1.

Men's Sun Umbrellas, $1 Large, light-colored umbrellas, faced in cool green, warranted fast color; easy to carry; in vogue for outing, seashore or country use. $1 each.

The Boys' Clothing Store is a Bargain Corner Worthiness first—then moderate cost. They are the points most considered by those that have boys to clothe. And those points receive due consideration here. But there's an additional incentive—one for the boy himself,—style. We've taken unusual care of that, too. Here are various lots, all durable, stylish, and—priced so:

At $2.50—Double-breasted jacket suits, of linen; $3, $4, $5 kinds.
At $5—Bicycle suits, in fancy plaids; sizes 8 to 19 years; values up to $10.
At $1—About 250 washable Sailor Suits in striped Galateas, linens and blue Creole; handsomely trimmed; were $1.50 and $1.75.
At 35c.—Washable Knee Trousers in white duck, brown linen, blue creole, and linen crash. A splendid selection.
At 35c.—Blouses and shirtwaists, percales; were 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CASE OF PLUNGER WALTON

Referee Must Further Consider His Petition in Bankruptcy.

HIS VICTORIA HOTEL LEASE

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court Rules on a Point in Creditors' Favor.

The case of Francis T. Walton, better known as "Plunger" Walton, who on April 10 last filed a petition in bankruptcy, was before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, on Wednesday on appeal against a ruling of Referee Royal S. Crane, who reported in favor of Mr. Walton and recommended his discharge. Judge Thomas sent the case back to the referee for further examination.

Mr. Walton's liabilities were stated at $39,774, and assets nil. His principal creditor was Leonard R. Koecker of Philadelphia, whose claim was for $25,000, loaned on promissory notes. Mr. Koecker is dead, but his widow, Louise E. Koecker, and others, executors of his will, through Lawyers Benjamin Alexander of Philadelphia and Julius Lehman of this city, opposed confirmation of the referee's recommendation for the bankrupt's discharge. The objection was made on the ground that Mr. Walton possessed assets that he had concealed from his creditors. It was also alleged that he had transferred certain property to others with a view to beginning proceedings in bankruptcy. It is claimed that since he filed his petition Mr. Walton has secured from the Paran Stevens estate a lease of the Victoria Hotel, upon which he has spent a considerable amount of money.

Questions propounded by Lawyers Alexander and Lehman, as to where the bankrupt procured the funds with which he secured the lease of the Victoria Hotel were objected to by George W. Carr, counsel for Mr. Walton, who argued that it was well settled under the law that property acquired by a person after the filing of a petition in bankruptcy cannot be touched and is exempt, and, therefore, that it was not incumbent upon the bankrupt to furnish information as to how he became possessed of it. This view was upheld by Referee Crane, and hence the appeal to Judge Thomas of Brooklyn, who is sitting in the United States District Court of this borough during the absence upon vacation of Judge Brown.

It was submitted to the Judge by counsel for the executors of Mr. Koecker's will that any property acquired by Mr. Walton after the filing of his petition was a proper subject of inquiry by his creditors.

Judge Thomas, in sending the case back for further examination, said:

"In this case the allegation is made that during the pendency of a petition in bankruptcy the debtor acquired a large and valuable hotel property. This fact standing on itself might lead to the impression that the debtor had money or means in order to acquire so valuable a property. To deny the creditors the right to thoroughly scrutinize his action would not, in my opinion, promote justice. I believe the fullest scrutiny should be allowed a creditor in affairs of bankruptcy, and the widest scope given to such examinations. A man holding a lease to valuable hotel property, which means the investment of a large amount of money, cannot refuse to give information to creditors in an examination about his suddenly acquired wealth."

Mr. Lehman said yesterday that he considered Judge Thomas's ruling to be an eminently just one, and of great importance to creditors in bankruptcy proceedings.

"It must, however, be said in justice to Mr. Crane," he continued, "that under the law property acquired after the filing of a petition is undoubtedly exempt from attachment. Still, I have always considered this law to be both unjust and absurd, and had Judge Thomas not ruled as he did I should have been constrained to appeal the case to a higher tribunal. A man might file a petition to-day and under a will succeed to any amount of money to-morrow, and yet his creditors could not touch it."

Justice Thomas, last evening explained that there was seemingly a misapprehension as to the reasons that led him to refer the case for further examination. The question of law as to the exemption of property acquired by a bankrupt after the filing of his petition entered in no way into his decision, he declared.

"What I sent it back for," said he, "was that an opportunity might be afforded to show, if it can be shown, that property owned by the bankrupt prior to the filing of his petition was used by him to secure the lease of the Victoria Hotel, or was expended upon the hotel. The referee excluded evidence of this character. He would not even allow the question as to whether the bankrupt had secured a lease of the hotel to be considered. In this I hold that he was wrong, and so ruled."

THE STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Mayor Farley Opposes the Plan to Investigate—Thinks Disorders Must Be Checked by Force.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—At a special meeting of the City Council this evening the purpose of which was to start an investigation of the differences between the strikers and the street railways looking to an adjustment, Mayor Farley opposed such action vigorously. He claimed that the work of a special committee on investigation would interfere with the plans of the Executive for the crushing out of disorder. He said the only result could be to keep alive the agitation, and that no good purpose would be served.

"'In time of peace,'" he declared, "'prepare for war,' but when you have war the best thing to do is to bring about peace, and that cannot be done by keeping up the agitation which caused the war. This seems to be a good time," the Mayor declared, "for everybody to mind his own business."

Several of the Councilmen favored the appointment of the committee, but when the resolution came to a vote it was lost.

Many of the strike sympathizers have been very bitter toward Mayor Farley. In public meetings they have charged him with responsibility for the present troubles, and threats against his life have been made. This has led him to provide a guard for his residence on Euclid Avenue, and detectives watch the house every night.

The presence of the troops has had a depressing effect upon the rioters, and up to 10 o'clock to-night there had not been a single outbreak of violence. The cars were operated on nearly all lines on nearly the usual schedules, but in some parts of the city they ran almost empty, the boycott of the lines by the working people being almost universal. President Everet says, however, he does not believe the boycott is effective. He thinks people are deterred from riding by the fear of personal injury, and he says that as soon as the safety of passengers is assured the cars will be as well filled as usual.

The following communication, signed by the leaders of all the more important labor unions in the city, was issued to-day:

"To the Sympathizers of the Striking Rail way Employees in Cleveland:

"We, the members and representatives of organized labor unions, appeal to you to cease using abusive language, the throwing of missiles of any kind, or the using of explosives against the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company's property.

Although some may think this course will help the strikers, we know it is doing the union street car men an injury, and is detrimental in more than one way to them. We beg that you give your support in other ways than unlawfulness."

The Coroner's injuest into the killing of Henry Cornzweit last Monday by a non-union conductor named Ralph Hawley has been in progress for two days. All the witnesses who have testified thus far have told practically the same story, which is to the effect that the shooting was unjustifiable, the boy having done nothing which would have warranted a resort to violence on the part of the conductor.

GRIGGS MAY DEFEND STRIKERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—It is probable that the Green Bottle Glass Blowers' Association of America and Canada, whose officers are now in conference here with the manufacturers, will ask Attorney General Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey, to become their counsel in the legal contest which is to be begun in the New Jersey courts on Aug. 21 over the rule applied for by the owners of the Cumberland Glass Works of Bridgeton, N. J., for a permanent injunction to restrain the striking glassblowers from interfering with non-union men going to work at the furnaces.

Several of the officers of the association who were seen to-night say that they have received information which indicates that Attorney General Griggs would be willing, if asked, to become their chief counsel. He is quoted as having said in regard to the pending injunction proceedings, that he is opposed to the "abuse of the injunction writ which the present case illustrated."

Attorney General Griggs is believed to be friendly to organized labor.

NEWSBOYS STILL HOLD OUT.

Withdrawal of the Leaders Said to Have Had Little Effect.

The newsboys, notwithstanding the defection of two of their leaders, "Kid" Blink and "Dave" Simons, have determined to continue their struggle for a decrease in price of The Evening Journal and World. It was stated last night that the fight against the two papers would be in the hands of an executive board composed of delegates from each of the boroughs. The headquarters of this board will be announced to-day.

Several members of the board stated last night that the desertion of Blink and Simons had little or no effect on the situation. The new leaders declare that there were fewer of the boycotted papers sold yesterday than on any previous day, and that the strike will be kept up indefinitely. "We ain't got no wolfes and fam'lies" is the cry of the strikers.

The withdrawing of the leaders broke up the parade which the boys were to have had last night. Several hundred boys who were indignant at the action of the leaders congregated on Park Row, but having no permit for a parade they were dispersed by the police. Their numbers were continually increased, however, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the police were kept active in keeping the street clear.

There were a number of fights among the boys. A policeman rushed into one group where a fight seemed imminent and placed one boy under arrest. He proved to be "Kid Blink" himself, and the object of a threatened attack. The merits of the case were not considered by the policeman, who marched Mr. "Blink" off to the Oak Street Police Station. He was shortly afterward released on bail.

The business manager of The Evening World declared last night that the backbone of the strike had been broken, and that neither paper had reduced the price from 60 cents a hundred.

At a meeting of the Newsdealers and Stationers' Association held at 19 Manhattan Street last evening resolutions were adopted supporting the boys in their strike.

Chief Devery sent out a communication to the precinct commanders, saying he was informed the delivery wagons of The World and Journal are being constantly interfered with. The Chief announces his intention to hold the Captains personally responsible for any further depredations of this sort.

A. L. JOHNSON DROPS HIS CASE.

Mr. Rossiter Denies He Charged Complicity in Dynamite Outrage.

The charge of criminal libel made against President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by Albert L. Johnson, ex-President of the Nassau Railroad, and which grew out of the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn, was dismissed by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Johnson claimed that Mr. Rissiter had intimated that he (Johnson) was responsible for the dynamite outrage on Fifth Avenue during the strike. Mr. Rossiter did not appear in court, but was represented by C. A. Collin. Mr. Johnson was present with his counsel, Samuel B. Clark.

Mr. Clark, when the case was called, told Magistrate Brenner that he had received a letter on Wednesday from Mr. Rossiter's counsel, which, he thought, would facilitate a speedy settlement of the case. He then read the letter, which was as follows:

In the matter of the complaint of Albert L. Johnson based upon the affidavit of a newspaper reporter charging Clinton L. Rossiter with furnishing libelous information, I am authorized as counsel for Mr. Rossiter to state to you, as counsel for Mr. Johnson, that Mr. Rossiter absolutely denies that he used the language attributed to him in the reporter's affidavit, and he further denies that at the interview in question or at any other interview with newspaper reporters he directly or indirectly charged Mr. Johnson with complicity in or responsibility for the dynamite explosion, or any other acts of criminal violence in connection with the late strike.

I have conferred with John D. Kelley, T. S. Williams, John L. Wells and others who were present at the interview in question and they fully confirm Mr. Rossiter's denial. The use of Mr. Rossiter's name in the newspapers to give currency or credit to such charges was wholly unwarranted. You may make such use of this letter as you deem fit.

"My client," said Mr. Clark, "is satisfied with this letter, and does not care to proceed further with the case." The Magistrate then dismissed the complaint.

STRIKERS IN SUPREME COURT.

Habeas Corpus Argued in Cases of Six Metropolitan Men.

A habeas corpus was argued in the cases of George Vanderbeck, Hugh Rowen, Thomas Dwyer, John Linehan, Thomas Fay, and Michael Daly before Justice Geigerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. These men were former employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway, who went out on a strike. They are charged with having violated Section 635 of the Penal Code, which prohibits destruction of property and the interfering with the operation of a railroad.

The first three men named were charged with having boarded a car of the Madison Avenue line at Eightieth Street and attempted to pull off the motorman. The last three men named were in the crowd about the car, and were also arrested. All six men were held by Magistrate Mott for trial.

Counsel for the strikers argued that there was nothing in the conduct of the men as brought out in the testimony before Magistrate Mott to show that a violation of Section 635 of the Penal Code had been committed. He pointed out that this section had merely reference to the destruction of property, the shooting of firearms, and the placing of obstructions on the track.

Justice Giegerich discharged Linehan, Fay, and Daly on the ground that they were not sufficiently identified, and remanded Vanderbeck, Rowen, and Dwyer, dismissing the writ of habeas corpus as to their cases.

THE FREIGHTHANDLERS' STRIKE

The 200 striking freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Railroads in this city met at Hudson Hall yesterday and said that they would keep the strike up for six months if necessary. If it should be found necessary to have further aid the freight handlers it is said on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will also be called out.

General Superintendent F. L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad was waited on yesterday by a committee headed by William O'Toole, who laid before him the grievances of the freight handlers employed in the Jersey City yards. The grievances were of a trifling nature. Mr. Sheppard said they would be remedied at once. As to the question of an increase of pay he said he could make no promises. That matter, he told the committee, was being considered by the company.

A rumor that found general belief was to the effect that while the company would not agree to the increased pay asked for, 35 cents an hour, it would offer 1½ cents an hour as a compromise.

Forty freight handlers on the steamer C. H. Northam, one of the New Haven Line's boats to Providence, struck yesterday and freight handlers had to be hired at Providence. General Superintendent Geraty, speaking of the strike, said the vessel went out "light," and that the forty men would be replaced this morning. Asked if he thought the demand of the men, $35 instead of $28 a month, would become general, Mr. Geraty replied the trouble was confined to the one boat, and that no dissatisfaction appeared in the course of a soundings of the other crews. The line employs about 250 freight handlers.

Bootblacks Have the Strike Fever.

The strike epidemic has reached the bootblacks on the East River ferryboats, and they threaten to quit work on Sunday. Up to within a few months ago the bootblacks, who are employed by Vincenzo Cataggio, were perfectly well satisfied with their jobs. Their wages, $5 a week, have not been decreased since then, but Signor Cataggio introduced a system of cash registers, by which every shine must be rung up. The bootblacks declare, with refreshing candor, that this innovation destroys their chances of making an honest living. They demand either that the cash register shall be dispensed with, or that their wages shall be increased to $7 a week. They would prefer the former alternative. A few of the boys struck yesterday, apparently being under the impression that the demonstration was to begin at once. The ferries which will be affected, should the demands of the bootblacks not be met, are all those on the East River and at South Ferry.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

Large Crowd at the Opening of the Sixth Annual Exhibition.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ON HAND

Mr. Hobart and ex-Senator Murphy Among the Spectators—Winners in the Different Events.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—The sixth annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened this afternoon, and will continue the remainder of the week. On the grand stand was represented the beauty and fashion of Monmouth County, with many visitors from other counties. The attendance was very large and the weather perfect.

Vice President Hobart was present with his family, and occupied his box on the front row. In adjoining boxes were ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, and ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy Jr., of New York. Others who occupied boxes were Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, William F. Carey, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jacob Rothschild, Richard Deers, A. Lewisohn, Mrs. Eugene Meyers, Henry Seligman, Joseph Ullman, I. R. Lewisohn, David Rothschild, Walter R. Patten, M. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Pullman, and George Pullman.

The first event was for stallions over 15.3 hands. The first prize, $10, offered by the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, was won by Western Star, bay g., 15.3½ hands, exhibited by Richard F. Carman; Aleo, bay g., 15.3½ hands, exhibited by Ernestus Gulick, won second, and Montrose, ch. g., 16.1, six years, exhibited by Strauss & Hexter, third.

In the class for the best child's pony not exceeding 12.2 hands, to be shown in appropriate traps and to be driven by children not exceeding twelve years of age, the first prize, $25, offered by Robert S. McCreery, was won by Ruby, bay m., 11.3, exhibited by Miss Madge Nathan; Daisy, br. m., 11.1, exhibited by J. B. Hoyt, was second, and Bay Mary, roan m., 10.2, exhibited by Master Richard F. Carman, third.

The third event was for hackneys or half-bred hackneys, exceeding 15 hands, shown in harness. The first prize was won by King, roan gelding, 15 hands, 4 years, exhibited by Walter Watson, Jr.; the second by Derica, ch. m., 14.3, 4 years, exhibited by T. J. Loftus, and the third by Brandon, ch. s., 14.3½, 4 years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier.

In the class for single horses, any size, shown in traps, appropriate for ladies, and ladies to drive, the first prize, $50, offered by James Smith, Jr., was won by Lieut. Wright, b. g., 14.3½, 6 years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier. His Nibs, b. g., 14.3, 7 years, exhibited by Miss C. B. Whitcomb, won second money, and Fly, r. g., 15, 9 years, exhibited by Jefferson Seligman, the third prize.

The fifth event, for roadsters, shown in wagons at a walk, jog, and trot, 3 years old or over, not under 15 hands, was won by Clemmil Dell, b. m., 15.2, 7 years, exhibited by E. T. Statsbury. May K., b. g., 15.1½, 7 years, exhibited by William M. V. Hoffman, was second, and Freestone, sor. g., 15.3, 8 years, exhibited by L. Jackson, third.

The sixth event, first prize $50, offered by Jacob Rothschild for horses 14.3 hands that have never won first prizes at recognized horse shows, to be owned and driven by amateurs in appropriate traps, was won by David Harum, b. g., 15½ hands, exhibited by Richard F. Carman; Arden, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 8 years, A. M. Hunter, was second; and Aleo, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 5 years, Ernestus Gulick, third.

In the class for horses under saddle exceeding 15.1 hands the first prize of $50 was won by Gaslight, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years, exhibited by W. Stanton Elliott; Ruby, ch. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, Mrs. J. Forbes Potter, was second, and Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16 hands, 4 years, William A. Jamison, third.

The eighth event, for teams, four-in-hand, shown before coach or body brake, first prize $150, was won by Richard F. Carman on the coach Revival; Walter Watson, Jr., won second prize with his team.

The ninth event, for polo ponies not over 14.2 hands, first prize, $50, was won by Tiger, dun g., 14.1, exhibited by Mrs. George L. Meyers; Dodo, bay m., same exhibitor, got second prize.

In the class for single horses suitable for station work, shown to appropriate four-wheeled carriages, open only to residents of Monmouth County, the first prize, $50, was won by Bob Botsford, grey g., 16.1¾, 6 years, exhibited by Philip Lewisohn; Teddy, ch. g., 15.3½, 7 years, Walter Watson, Jr., won second, and Pegasus, ch. g., 16.0, 8 years, T. J. Loftus, third.

The eleventh event, for ponies in harness, to be shown in appropriate traps, first prize, $30, was won by Rubber Neck, buckskin g., 14.1, 6 years, exhibited by Howard C. Brokaw, the only entry.

The twelfth event, for the best pair of high steppers, over 15 hands, to be shown in appropriate carriages, for a prize of $100, was won by A. J. Nutting's Duke, b. g., 15.1, 6 years, and Holly, b. g., 15.1, 8 years; John Arthur's Sir John A., bay g., 15.00½, 6 years, and Sir Walter, bay g., 15.00½, 6 years, won second prize, and Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, bay g., 16, Weston Star, bay g., 15.3½, third prize.

In the class for hunters and jumpers, up to carrying 150 to 175 pounds, the first prize, $75, was won by Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2½, six years, exhibited by Miss Marion Holloway. Ruby, ch. m., 15.3, nine years, Henry L. Blum, won second prize, and Miss Chick, ch. m., 15.2, eight years, W. F. Simpson, third.

The next event for a prize of $50, given by Edward Murphy, Jr., for horses shown to runabouts, was won by Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, eight years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier. Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½, five years, Strauss & Hexter, was second, and Lenton, b. g.,15.1, seven years, Jonas Hefferman, third.

The appearance on the grounds of several teams used by B. Altman & Co. of New York for delivery around Long Branch was favorably commented on. The handsomest team was made up of the white gelding Marcus and the chestnut gelding Fullerton, both high-steppers.

BURIED IN A ROCKING CHAIR.

Directions Given by Mrs. George S. Norton of Pawling Carried Out at Her Funeral.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 27.—Mrs. George S. Norton, wife of a contractor of this place, was buried to-day sitting in a rocking chair, which for months had been her only resting place, and which she requested some time before her death should accompany her to the grave. About six months ago she communicated her desire to Richard D. Kimlin, a carpenter, and asked him to build for her a box large enough to hold her body sitting in the favorite rocking chair.

For two years she had been a sufferer from heart disease, which prevented her from lying down, and her nights as well as days were consequently passed in this chair. The box which she had ordered for her burial was not made until after her death, when her husband told the carpenter that her request was to be followed out to the letter. The box, which was made of seasoned chestnut, was 4½ feet high, 6 feet long, and 2 feet 9 inches wide. It was made in two sections, the lower division being 2 feet 6 inches deep and the upper part, or cover, 2 feet high.

At the funeral the body, dressed in black with a bit of white lace around the throat, sat in the rocking chair, just in the position in which Mrs. Norton breathed her last on Monday. Over the chair, which was a wide, old-fashioned rocker, was spread a coverlet that was made by the dead woman's grandmother nearly a hundred years ago. The head of the corpse reposed against a white embroidered tidy, and, except for a brief period after the service, when an opportunity was given to view the remains, the face was covered with a white silk handkerchief.

The box, which, with its contents, weighed 500 pounds, was fitted with casters, and just before the funeral began it was wheeled into the hall. There was nothing unusual about the service, which was conducted by the Rev. William A. Mackey of the Pawling Methodist Episcopal Church. After the service the box was wheeled out upon the piazza and into one of Mr. Norton's farm wagons, driven by a workman. With the mourners following the wagon, the procession moved to the cemetery, where three masons had been working for two days to prepare the tomb. The grave was 7½ feet deep and walled up with brick masonry 8 inches thick. One of Mr. Norton's derricks was placed over the grave and used to lower the box into the receptacle, Mr. Norton himself taking hold of the rope with three other men.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE PRESIDENT IS RESTING.

Says He Has No Plans for Work During His Vacation at Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—The Presidential party arrived at Bluff Point Station at 8:45 o'clock this morning, exactly on time. The President and his wife entered an open carriage, drawn by a pair of handsome bays, and were driven rapidly up the long hill to the Hotel Champlain. As they entered the grounds the President's flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole, where it will remain during the President's stay. As the President and his wife came up the steps the hotel orchestra played "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected, but she looked pale as she walked up the steps. She went at once to her apartments, which were banked with flowers.

Five minutes after his arrival the President was seated in a rocking chair on the private balcony outside his room, enjoying his cigar and taking in the magnificent view.

The President stated that he had made no plans for his stay here, except to get as much rest as he possibly could.

Miss Sarah Duncan, the President's niece; Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician, and Mrs. Rixey; Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Rudolph Foster, the President's stenographer, are of the party.

Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith probably will arrive here Monday. Attorney General Griggs and family have engaged one of the cottages connected with the hotel and will arrive Aug. 15 for a stay of several weeks.

LYNCHING OF THE ITALIANS.

Gov. Foster of Louisiana Reports that Three of the Men Were Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has received from Gov. Foster of Louisiana a preliminary report upon the killing of the five Italians at Tallulah. The point of interest and importance is the Governor's statement that he has been officially advised that three of the men were naturalized American citizens. This statement is directly the reverse of the advices that came to the State Department through the Italian Consular officer at New Orleans, who sent agents into the country to secure information on this point.

Gov. Foster records in his report an earnest disposition on the part of the Sheriff of Madison County, where the affair occurred, to bring the perpetrators of the killing to justice and to lay all of the facts before the Grand Jury of the county. That body is not at present in session, so it cannot undertake to look into the case before the next term of court. Meanwhile the Sheriff himself promises to make a thorough inquiry and to report all of the facts to the Governor through the District Attrney. All of the facts set out in the report of Gov. Foster have been communicated to Count Vinchi here, and he will in turn communicate them to the Italian Foreign Office.

GERMANY IN THE CAROLINES.

Officials on the Way to Establish a Government—Talk of Native Resistance.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information received in official quarters here is to the effect that a party of German officials, who will inaugurate German rule in the Carolines, recently acquired by Germany from Spain, sailed on Tuesday last by way of Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamer. Those who have been chosen for this work are Dr. Stahl, who will be Vice Governor, and will establish his seat in Panape; Herr Fritz, who will have charge of the Mariannen group, and Secretary Senfft, who will be in charge of the West Carolines, with a seat in Yap.

The party will go to Singapore, and thence to the Bismarck Archipelago, where Dr. Stahl will recruit and drill a native police force for service in the Carolines. No apprehension is felt as to the orderly establishment of German administration in the islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Call to-day says:

The natives of the Island of Kusale, in the Carolines, want to be annexed to the United States. The King, high chiefs, and prominent men on the island to the number of seventy-two have forwarded a petition to that effect to San Francisco, with the request that it be laid before the President. The petition was forwarded to-day to the President.

When the barkentine Ruth arrived from the islands a few months ago she brought the news that the Germans were trying to secure a foothold on the islands, and the natives were preparing to resist them. Now that Germany has purchased the group from Spain she will at once take possession, and then there may be a war on Kusale similar to that in the Philippines.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $50,000 for a public library in this city if a site be donated and the library maintained as at present.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:52	Sun sets	7:20	Moon rises	10:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	1:47
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:02	Gov. Isl'd.	12:31	H. Gate	2:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Salamanca, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Huli	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silva, Newfoundland	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

Comanche, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Canpania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 4 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 25.
Forric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Irrawaddy,

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Between Them, Maher and Mitchell Carry Off All the Honors.

A GREAT DAY FOR FAVORITES

Four First Choices Returned Winners—Lindemere Wins Spinster Stakes from Prejudice by a Nose.

Jockeys Maher and Mitchell had things all their own way at Brighton Beach yesterday, for between them they won all of the six races—Maher taking four and Mitchell the other two. Incidentally, it was favorites' day at the track, for four first choices were returned winners, and Dunblane, the winner of the second race, was second choice. The only outsider of the day was Lindemere, the winner of the Spinster Stakes, and she would not have won if Maher had not thrown away the race for Prejudice. The latter should have won by several lengths, but Maher held the other too cheaply and eased her up in the stretch. Before he could get her into stride again Lindemere had rushed up, and, in a drive, she beat Prejudice a nose on the post.

The race of the day in which most interest was taken by the visitors was the sixth, a handicap at a mile and a half. There were four starters in this, and Bangle was made the choice. His most dangerous contender, it was conceded, was Knight of the Garter, who likes the distance, and has won at it before. But Bangle attended to his case at the start, for he would never let the Knight get away from him to make a runaway race of it. Maher kept Bangle head and head with the Knight for a mile and a quarter, and then the latter had enough, and dropped back beaten. Kirkwood and Merry Prince came on after the leader, and the former secured the place by half a length from Merry Prince, while Bangle won handily by a length.

The Test Handicap, at a mile, proved to be an easy race for Firearm, for he easily outran King Barleycorn and Sir Hubert, the other two starters, and won from start to finish.

Fly by Night won the first race by a length from Donald Bain, and Zanone won from start to finish in the fifth event.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 3 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 101 pounds, 1 to 2 and out .....(Mitchell)
2—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 3, 104, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Kuhn)
3—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 5, 116, 8 to 1 .....(Taral)

Grey Jacques, 104, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Twinkler, 110, 60 to 1, (Shaw,) and Pirate M., 105, 10 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Dunblane, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., by Midlothian-Loleta, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Slack)
3—Broach, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. f., 99, 10 to 1. (Mitchell)

Easterling, 99, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Gold Lack, 94, 40 to 1, (Gatzch;) Wig, 102, 20 to 1, (Bradford;) Prematurc, 115, 9 to 5, (Taral;) Salmagundi, 104, 10 to 1, (Kuhn;) Kindred, 106, 20 to 1, (McDermott;) Midwood, 102, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Lady Ruth, 99, 100 to 1, (Phelan;) Mimicry, 99, 100 to 1, (Booth;) Roxburgh, 97, 200 to 1, (J. Clark;) Native, 104, 15 to 1, (Brown;) Oneonta, 106, 200 to 1, (Roach) Wibo, 99, 100 to 1, (Cobb,) and Cupid, 107, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinster Stakes for fillies two years old. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Lindemere, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Zara, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Mitchell)
2—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., 119, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 10 to 1 .....(Dupee)

Jugglery, 107, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Motley, 122, 3 to 5, (Taral,) and Eileen Daly, 107, 50 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished in the order named

Won in a drive by a nose; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 115 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Maher)
2—King Bearleycorn, J. P. Robison's ch. c., 3, 102, 9 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Mitchell)
3—Sir Hubert, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 100, 6 to 1..(Dupee)

Won easily by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 110 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 97, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Phelan)
3—Dolly Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3, 97, 4 to 1.....(Dupee)

High Jinks, 113, 8 to 1, (Mitchell;) Decide, 110, 10 to 1, (Clark;) Momentum, 113, 25 to 1, (Kuhn;) Tinkler, 105, 300 to 1, (Osbourne;) Savory, 97, 300 to 1, (Brennan,) and Percy F., 113, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 119 pounds, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 114, 4 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 113, 2 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Won handily by a length; half a length between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
James Tod 99	Satinwood	96
Dan Cupid 99	Brahmin	94

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Reynolds	107	Standing 107
Battle Royal	107	Lady Uncas 104
Mordelmo	107	Liebe 104
Ten Candles	107	Spaldic 104
Elfin Conig	107	Beautiful 104
Finch	107	Give and Take..... 104

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Jonah	111	Tennith	104
Graham Bruce	108	Cavalleria	101
Sculptor	108	Satinwood	101
Dan Cupid	104	Klondyke Queen ...	99
Asthore	104	Exit	99
Brahmin	104	Edith Klein	99
Chartless	104	Columbia II.....	99
Wait Not	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Isidor	133	Peep o' Day.....	119
Briar Sweet	121	King Barleycorn	115

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dave S.....	114	Chicopee	99
Abuse	112	Tabouret	97
Tinge	104	Galathee	95
Imperator	102	Rinaldo	94
Gaze	101	Belle of Holmdel....	92
Larva	101	Ree Mitchell	90
Rossifer	99	Peace	86

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

St. Clair	126	Klondyke	110
Lackland	118	Exception	105

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA July 27.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hindus, 115 pounds, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, won; Hansborough, 115, (Hennessey,) 7 to 5, second; Precursor, 115, (Turner,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:02. Floridan, Claies, Golden Rattle, and Monaco Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-fourth miles. Azucena 108 pounds, (Spencer,) walkover.

THIRD RACE.—Madden Stakes. One mile. Kinley Mack, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Little Saint, 102, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Hold On, 108, (H. Lewis,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. The Kentuckian, Satirist, Billy House, Queen of Song, and Sanford also ran. Sanford dropped dead at the finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sam Phillips, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 5, won; Precursor, 101, (Wilson,) 12 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 110, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Albonita also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Manlius, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Dr. Nembula, 108, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5, second; Chappaqua, 102, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Jerry Hunt, Black Bonnet, Passe Partout, Fly-ing Scotchman, Lady Exile, and Athamas also ran. Athamas finished first, but was disqualified for cutting down Lady Exile.

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. Sakhnat, 108 pounds; Strathmaker, 106; Kic Kumbob, 104; Schnell Laufer, 98; Dear Heart, 97; Monometalist, 87, and Ice Drop, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Ben Hadad, 107 pounds; Caprillo, 101; Kilt, 100; Rideau and Midlight, 98 each, and Frohman, 93.

THIRD RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Tragedian, 114 pounds; The Bachelor, 111, and Pilon d'Or, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Scotch Plaid, 119 pounds; Blarneystone, 113; Caprillo, 111; Myth, 110; Bardella, 107; Sister Alice, 106, and Jaol, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Selling. Trillo and Beau Ideal, 107 pounds each; Miss Parton, Great Neck, and Waller, 102 each; Cathedral and Vice Regal, 98 each, and Nearest and Bon Ino, 91 each.

HARNESS RACING AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,500; best three in five.

Hal B., b. s. by Hal Dillard, (Snow)....	1	1	1
Ace, b. s., (Ray).....	6	2	2
Sally Toler, b. m., (Hussey).....	2	3	3
Edith W., b. m., (Weidman).....	3	4	7
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin).....	8	6	4
Helena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest).....	9	5	6
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Middleton).....	7	7	5
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry).....	4	dis.	
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil).....	5	dis.	
Exploit, gr. s., (McCarty).....	Dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:04½; 2:05¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000; best three in five.

The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers).....	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson).....	4	2	2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker).....	2	5	3
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders).....	3	3	4
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote).....	5	4	5

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:08½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500; best two in three.

Hydrogen, b. h., by Nitrogen, (McCarty)...	1	11	1
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Wilson).....	2	2	2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney).....	6	3	3
Kitty R., br. m., (Marvel).....	3	10	6
Donnough, b. s., (Curry).....	9	13	8
Red Seal, b. s., (Hussy).....	10	8	4
Miss Margaret, blk. m., (Rush).....	4	15	10
Oddity, ch. s., (Jacobs).....	5	7	5
Neeta W., ch. m., (Benedict).....	8	5	11
Sylvanway, b. m., (Spear).....	14	6	7
Golden Prince, b. h., (Powell).....	7	12	9
Rosa L., b. m., (Garvey).....	12	9	dr
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (F. Shank).....	13	1	ds
Maggie Briggs, b. m., (McCoy).....	15	4	ds
Charles Sumner, b. h., (Rogers).....	11	14	ds

Time—2:07¾; 2:08½; 2:09¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500; best two in three.

Surpal, g. s., by Electricity, (Curry).....	1	1	
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Hart).....	2	2	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur).....	3	4	
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood).....	4	3	
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler).....	5	5	
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey).....	6	7	
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Loring).....	9	6	
Buckeye, ch. s., (Teare).....	7	8	
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin).....	8	9	

Time—2:11½; 2:11.

Mrs. Langtry Wins the Goodwood Cup.

LONDON, July 27.—Mrs. Langtry's aged chestnut horse Merman won the Goodwood Cup at the Goodwood meeting to-day. Three horses ran two mies and a half.

LONGWOOD TENNIS GAMES.

Ware Loses a Long, Hard Fought Contest to Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Eastern championship tennis tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, both morning and afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired for tennis, except that the heat and humidity were very intense during the middle of the day.

The struggle for the championship progressed rapidly during the day, and only seven players were left in the race when the storm broke, and two of these had been almost disposed of by Larned and Wrenn.

The feature of the day was the Paret-Ware match, which lasted from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Before the players finished both were pretty well used up, but the New Yorker was strong enough to play again in the doubles. Ware was rated as one of the best players in the country last season, and he was expected to beat Paret this morning, but the New York man had matters very much his own way during the first two sets. Ware made a splendid rally in the third, and won out with five straight games after 3—1 had been scored against him. In the fourth the conditions were just reversed, for Ware led up to 4—2. Then Paret came on with a rush, and, taking four straight games, won the set and match.

Larned won his first match from McKittrick after two narrow escapes in the first two sets, and lacked only one game to take the second match against Horton, when the storm drove the players from the courts. To-morrow Paret will meet Dwight Davis, and the winner plays the winner of the unfinished Wrenn-Ward match in the semi-finals. Larned plays young Beals Wright in the other semi-final.

Campbell and Huntington, the veteran exchampions, won their first match in the Eastern championship doubles against Paret and Davidson rather easily. Fred Hovey decided to default in this event. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—E. R. Marvin beat P. E. Presbry, 6—3, 6—0, 8—6.

Third Round—D. F. Davis beat E. R. Marvin, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1; J. P. Paret beat L. E. Ware, 9—7, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Kenneth Horton beat A. S. Pier, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6; W. A. Larned beat Ralph McKittrick, 10—8, 10—8, 6—4; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat F. Bradley, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1.

Fourth Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat Holcomb Ward, 7—5, 6—2, (unfinished;) W. A. Larned beat Kenneth Horton, 6—1, 6—1, (unfinished;) B. C. Wright beat J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—2, 9—7, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., and E. N. Wrightington, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2.

First Round—M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. S. Morris and E. A. Stroud, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; J. B. Read and A. S. Pier beat Kenneth Horton and P. E. Presbry, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0; Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware beat F. H. Hovey and F. B. Winslow by default; O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat R. C. Seaver and A. F. Fuller, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—F. B. Whitemore (15) beat J. Codman (half 15) by default; J. Shea (30) beat R. P. Huntington (owe 15) by default; W. J. Clothier (scratch) beat G. F. Eames, (half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; J. B. Read (scratch) beat E. R. Marvin (owe 15) by default; G. B. Wilson (15) beat E. A. Stroud, (15,) 6—1, 6—1; F. E. Presbry (scratch) beat W. A. Larned (owe 30) by default; W. S. Bond (owe 15) beat G. Cabot, (15,) 6—4, 6—2.

First Round—R. C. Seaver (half 15) beat L. J. Grant, (30,) 6—3, 6—3, 6—0; E. P. Larned (scratch) beat B. F. Morril, (15,) 6—3, 9—7; R. D. Little (scratch) beat A. C. McMaster, (15,) 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; B. C. Wright (owe 15) beat G. F. Brown Jr., (half 15) by default; W. C. Grant (scratch) beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., (15) by default.

ATHLETES VISIT PARLIAMENT.

British Statesmen Show Interest in the Yale-Harvard Team.

LONDON, July 27.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team who participated in the inter-university contests at the Queen's Club on Saturday were entertained in the Parliament Buildings to-day, where their clean-cut appearance elicited much admiration from former athletes who are now members of the House of Commons.

The American athletes occupied seats in the distinguished visitors' gallery of the House of Commons, and subsequently tea was served to them on the terrace, where Mr A. J. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and others joined the party. Mr. Balfour especially evinced interest in the career of the team, asking many questions, and expressing the hope that an Oxford-Cambridge team would go to the United States next year. Mr. Lees Knowles, Member of Parliament for the West Division of Salford, and a former champion runner at the half-mile distance, then conducted the team through the building.

To-night the American collegians attended the Prince of Wales's Theatre to see Martin Harvey's performance of "The Only Way."

Kings County Cricketers Lose.

The Kings County Cricket Club suffered defeat yesterday at the hands of the New York Club at Prospect Park by 14 runs. G. W. Barnes played a good innings of 26 and proved the only double-figure man for Kings County. For New York Alick Richardson bowled in great form, taking 6 wickets for 20 runs, and performing the "hat trick" by clear bowling three wickets with successive balls. W. Hammond played well for 10, while Dr. Hornby made 9. The totals were: Kings County, 52; New York, 66.

Australia Meets Sussex at Cricket.

LONDON, July 27.—The Australian cricket team played with the Sussex eleven at Brighton to-day. When the wickets were drawn for the day Sussex had scored 389 runs for six wickets down.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Won the First Game of the Series in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS NEW YORK

Meekin Was Steady Until the Eighth Inning, When the Home Team Batted Out a Victory.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	26	.690
Boston	52	33	.612
St. Louis	49	34	.590
Philadelphia	49	35	.583
Baltimore	48	35	.578
Chicago	46	36	.561
Pittsburg	42	42	.500
Cincinnati	42	42	.500
New York	35	47	.427
Louisville	35	47	.427
Washington	31	55	.360
Cleveland	15	70	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 12; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 4; Boston, 3. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Boston, 5. (Second game.)
Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 5. (First game.)
Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 4. (Second game.)
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Meekin pitched effectively until the eighth inning, when he was hit for three singles, two triples, and a double. Hahn's batting was a feature. Warner's mask was struck by a foul tip in the eighth and his forehead was cut, forcing him to retire. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf..1	2	3	1	1	0		V.Halt'n, cf.1	1	4	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss.0	0	0	3	0	0		Gleason, 2b.0	0	0	2	2	1	
Miller, rf....2	2	4	0	0	0		Grady, 3b...0	1	0	1	1	0	
Beckley, 1b..1	2	9	1	0	0		Davis, ss...0	0	2	4	0	0	
Selbach, lf..2	2	0	0	0	0		O'Brien, lf...0	1	2	2	0	0	
McPhee, 2b..1	1	2	3	4	0		Wilson, 1b,c.0	0	8	3	0	1	
Steinf'dt, 3b.0	0	0	2	2	1		Tiernan, rf..1	3	3	0	0	0	
Peitz, c.....0	0	6	0	0	0		Warner, c...0	1	5	2	0	0	
Hahn, p.....2	2	1	0	0	0		Meekin, p....0	0	0	0	0	0	
							Gettig, 1b...0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total....9	12	27	10	2			Total....2	7	24	11	2		

Cincinnati...	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	..	9
New York.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Hahn, Miller, Selbach, and Tiernan. Three-base hits—Hahn, Tiernan, and McPhee. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Davis and Wilson; O'Brien, Davis, and Wilson; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by Meekin, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Latham.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT ST. LOUIS.

The Superbas Easily Took the First Game of the Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—The Superbas batted Powell all over the lot for three innings. Donlin took his place and did very well. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf..1	1	3	0	0			Jones, cf....1	1	2	0	0		
Childs, 2b..1	2	6	0	0			Keeler, rf...2	2	1	0	0		
Heidrick, rf.0	2	0	0	0			Kelley, lf...2	2	0	0	0		
Wallace, 3b.0	1	3	6	1			Daly, 2b....1	2	2	5	1		
Tebeau, 1b..0	1	9	1	0			Ander'n, 1b.2	2	13	0	0		
McKean, ss.0	0	1	0	2			Dahlen, ss..1	2	4	5	1		
Blake, cf....0	0	1	1	0			Casey, 3b...1	2	3	0	0		
Criger, c....0	0	4	3	0			McGuire, c.1	2	2	1	0		
Powell, p...0	0	0	0	1			McJames, p.1	2	0	7	0		
Donlin, p...1	0	0	4	0									
Total 3	7	27	16	3			Total 12	16	27	18	2		

St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	4	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	—12

Two-base hits—Burkett, Anderson, Dahlen, Casey, 2. Three-base hit—Jones. Hit by pitcher—Tebeau. Double play—Dahlen and Anderson. Base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Donlin, 3; off McJames, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Donlin, 1; by McJames, 2. Stolen bases—Keeler, Burkett. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Chicagos found Magee an easy mark to-day, hitting him at will. Callahan was generous with bases on balls, but effective when hits were needed. Score:

Chicago	2	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	..	9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Philadelphia, Magee and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Two Victories for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Baltimores won two games from the Clevelands this afternoon. Howell was hit freely in the fourth inning of the first game, and he was relieved by McGinnity, who kept his opponents in the proper state of subjection. Colliflower was unsteady in the sixth inning of the second game and forced in two runs by successive bases on balls. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore...	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	..	8
Cleveland...	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Baltimore Howell, McGinnity, and Robinson; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore.....	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	..	9
Cleveland...	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Hill and Robinson; Cleveland, Colliflower and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Snyder.

Louisville Wins Twice from Boston.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The Colonels downed the Bostons twice to-day in two finely played games. Philippi was knocked out of the box in the third inning of the first game, but Dowling, who was substituted, held the visitors down to three singles. Cunningham was hit hard in the second game, but good fielding kept the score down. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	..	4
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Boston, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi, Dowling, and Powers; Boston, Nichols and Clarke.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Boston, 15. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Boston, Lewis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

The World Team Defeats the Times.

The World nine won a victory from THE TIMES team in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League contest at Prospect Park yesterday. The score:

Times.....	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	—10		
World.....	0	0	0	3	10	10	1	—24		

NEW CLUB IN ST. LOUIS.

Further Talk of Two Major Baseball Leagues in 1900.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The project to organize a new baseball club in this city to become a member of the American Association, which was organized about a month ago, has been perfected. The St. Louis Baseball Association has been formed, and a team, to be called the St. Louis Browns, will be organized in time to take the field early next season. The old Sportsman's Park has been acquired, and, under the name of Athletic Park, will be fully equipped for baseball purposes. The situation is now stated to be as follows:

There will be two major baseball leagues in 1900. One will be known as the American Association, and the other as the National League, and the circuits of the two will be made up as follows:

American Association—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, in the East, and Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis in the West.

National League—Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg in the East; Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville in the West.

The Production of Coke in 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The geological survey reports the total production of coke in 1898 as 16,047,209 short tons, with a value of $25,586,699. This was more than 20 per cent. in excess of any previous year in the history of the industry; 21 per cent. more than in 1897, and nearly 90 per cent. more than that of 1888, and five times greater than the 1880 output the first recorded. The average price per ton, however, fell from $1.66 in 1897 to $1.59 in 1898.

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FINE CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF

Brilliant Playing at Southampton for the President's Cup.

LYNCH DEFEATED BY TRAVIS

It Took Twenty Holes, However, to Decide the Contest—Ripley Beats Chauncey After a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 27.—It was a battle of the champions to-day at the Invitation Tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and the great crowd which visited the links to watch the play in the first and semi-finals for the President's Cup were treated to a display of scientific golf such as is seldom seen upon the links. The two men who had vanquished the Westbrook cracks, Harry Hollins, Jr., and R. C Watson, Jr., in the first round on Wednesday were booked to confront each other in the morning round, and that was sufficient to draw the big crowd which followed the match.

Travis, of course, had the reputation, but the Curtis stock ran high on account of his victory over Hollins, Jr., who, the women still believe, is the best player in America. Travis, who is playing at the top of his game, showed himself to be in fine fettle by the style in which he played the first five holes, doing them in nineteen strokes, to his opponent's twenty-three, and winning four of the five holes, the other one being halved. In fact, Curtis won only one hole going out, Travis being four up at the turn. Coming in, however, Curtis played faultless golf, halving the first two holes and winning the twelfth and fourteenth in par golf. He would also have won the thirteenth hole in a capital five had not the hole been halved by a lucky gust of wind, which blew Travis's ball into the hole after he had played his fifth shot. Travis made a strong finish, and won the match by three up and two to play, but for the enjoyment of the crowd the bye holes were played out. Their cards were as follows:

Walter J. Travis Oakland—

Out	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	6	3	—42	
In	5	4	4	5	6	6	4	4	4	—42	—84

James C. Curtis, Essex County—

Out	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	7	6	—46	
In	5	4	3	5	4	7	4	4	3	—39	—85

A remarkably brilliant game was played between Lynch and Winston, even though they were not followed by a big, admiring gallery. Winston is only a schoolboy, but he is nevertheless a golfer of rare ability. He kept Lynch guessing, and really forced him to put up as fine a game as he did against Travis in the afternoon. Lynch won by 3 up and 2 to play. Their cards:

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—

Out	5	6	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	—44	
In	5	3	5	6	4	4	5	4	4	—41	—85

Gowen Winston, Essex County—

Out	5	6	4	5	4	6	6	5	6	—46	
In	6	4	3	6	5	5	4	4	..	—41	—87

There was no card kept of the match between A. L. Ripley and U. A. Murdock, but the latter was no match for the former.

The day being the first display of clear weather since the tournament began, there

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE TAX RATE.

Because the tax rate in the first year in which taxes are levied throughout the entire city is found to be unpleasantly high it is not necessary to conclude that consolidation was a costly mistake, of which high taxes will be the perpetual fruit. In the admirably clear and logical analysis of the tax budget prepared by the Joint Committee on Finance of the Municipal Assembly the special causes of the high rate of 2.48 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx which has been fixed for the next levy are pointed out.

The chief cause is the deficiency of last year, which had to be made up in this budget. Section 901 of the charter provides that the surplus or deficit of 1897 shall be equalized or adjusted in the budget of the following year, and vests the Municipal Assembly with power "to make some equalization and adjustment by different rates of taxation, or otherwise, in the several boroughs, to the end that taking the years 1898 and 1899 together each borough shall pay its proper proportion of the general expenses of the city for both years." This deficiency item, with the 2 per cent. added to guard against deficiencies in collection, amounts to the large sum of $7,319,235, of which $6,099,768 falls on Manhattan and Bronx. This charge raises the tax rate for these boroughs a little over 22¾ cents on the hundred dollars, making a tax rate of 2.48, while without this deficency to be provided for the rate would have been 2.26.

This latter rate is 25 cents on the hundred higher than the rate last year. It is certainly a high rate. The Boston tax rate last year was 1.36. In Philadelphia it was 1.85; in Albany, 2.00; in Buffalo, 1.80. The value of these comparisons is somewhat impaired by a lack of precise information as to the ratio which assessment bears to the actual value of the property in the cities mentioned. There can be no doubt, however, that the New York tax rate is both relatively and actually high. The rate of 2.48 will be all the more burdensome by reason of the recent large increase in assessed valuations. It is a rate which approaches disagreeably near the earning power of many classes of property. But Queens County, with only $80,000,000 of assessed valuation and more than a million of the deficiency to provide for, is burdened with a tax rate of 3.27. The deficiency levy increases the Queens rate 91 cents on the hundred, while Kings County gets off with an increase of a fraction over 2 cents, and a tax rate of only 2.36, the lowest she has enjoyed in years.

The amount of the tax levy is, of course, determined by the amount of the appropriations. Our total budget this year amounts to $93,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is taken care of by the general fund. Deducting the deficiency item of $7,000,000 and the county budgets, amounting to $10,000,000 more, we have left $67,500,000, which represents the amount to be raised for general city purposes. A levy for this amount upon the city's total assessed valuation of $3,477,365,828 would give a tax rate of 1.98.

We can have low taxes only by running the City Government at low cost. Large retrenchment is hardly to be looked for, but it is already evident that considerable sums can be lopped off by charter reform. There is no earthly reason why it should cost more to govern these five boroughs as a consolidated municipality than as separate communities. It ought to cost less. It will cost less if we abolish some of the expensive and useless devices with which the Charter Commissioners provided us. We have already discovered that we do not need Borough Presidents. The whole borough system needs to be simplified, and a host of offices can be abolished without detriment to the public interest. If we avail ourselves intelligently of the results of experience the expenses of the City Government can be reduced to a point where consolidation will not be chargeable with any part of the increase in taxation.

TO JAIL WITH THEM.

It was reported yesterday that the members of the Municipal Assembly who are in contempt of the Supreme Court did not expect to be sent to jail. Of course they do not. Nevertheless, they are eminently fitted to adorn a jail, and it is to be hoped that the hearing on Judge GIEGERICH'S order to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt will result in their commitment.

The offense of which these men are guilty is a kind of public ruffianism. The law and the public interest demand that the Municipal Assembly should vote the bond issues required for the purpose of providing the city with funds for needed improvements. They have impudently refused to vote them. When the Supreme Court directed them to do their duty they replied with a contemptuous resolution and defiantly disobeyed the order of the court. The ignorance which betrayed them into the belief that the voting of the bond issues was a permissive and not a mandatory proceeding serves to make them incredulous about going to jail.

Upon men of such brutish minds appeal and persuasion are wasted. The strong hand is the only instrumentality that can compel them to do their duty. The shame and humiliation put upon us by their presence in the halls of the local Legislature will be in a sense mitigated if they are put behind the bars for a season. An ignorant, obstinate, and perfectly shameless man in an office of responsibility is a revolting object. He is less revolting in jail than anywhere else on earth, for that sense of the fitness of things that resides in the mind of every right-thinking man is moved and pleased at the spectacle in a manner that gives positive satisfaction. Besides, a few days in jail would make these persons change their views about approving the bond issues.

SHAM REPUBLICS.

In his life of OLIVER CROMWELL, CARLYLE, contrasting the English Puritan Commonwealth, which was his Utopia, and one of the queerest that the whimsicality of man has ever devised or apotheosized, with the attempt of the Irish at the same time to form a republic of their own, compares the Irish to the monkey who imitated his owner in shaving, and more than intimates that what men may do monkeys may not. It was one of those strokes by which that great writer managed so to endear himself to the unworldly, "queer," impracticable people to whom, by another wonderful stroke of the irony of fate, he himself personally belonged. But his bitter saying had nevertheless its point. Its point is to be seen, and felt, in the assassination of Gen. HEUREAUX, "President of the Republic" of San Domingo.

There is no question about that republic, though it occupies the more civilized end of the island from which it takes its name. It is not a Haiti, of which we really do not, for the moment, recall whether it is just now a republic or an empire, and of which it does not much matter. A republic "tempered by assassination" seems to be a contradiction in terms. But though the phrase would be an unjust or too disparaging description of the whole collection of Latin-American republics to the south of us, it would not be a too strong characterization of the Afro-American republics in the West Indies.

The "leading man" in one of these republics is always and necessarily, whether nominally or not, in fact a dictator. It must be so. NAPOLEON'S cynical and untrue saying was "that there are two levers for moving men; interest and fear." It is so incompletely true that it might as well be wholly false. Religion, patriotism, unselfish sentiments, are far more powerful toward molding the world than these selfish sentiments. But when we consider the "Black Republic" of Haiti, with its reversion to voodooism, cannibalism, and savagery; when we consider the comparatively civilized San Domingo, which gets rid of unpopular Presidents by assassination; when we consider the condition of most of Spanish America, we have to own that if there was brutality there was also force in CARLYLE'S similitude, that not all tribes of men are fit to govern themselves, that republican institutions be plants of slow growth. Upon the whole, in the West Indies, without doubt any European rule, English rule, French rule, Dutch rule, even Spanish rule, such as prevailed before the beginning of this century, and still does to some extent prevail, is and would be better for their inhabitants than the following of their own ways by people among whom a public opinion cannot be said as yet to exist.

That seems to be the immediate moral of the assassination of poor HEUREAUX and of the state of San Domingo. There is an ulterior moral for ourselves. When our anti-imperialists talk about "the consent of the governed," talk about the "right" of Luzon and Cuba and Puerto Rico to govern themselves, do they really think of what they are talking about? Do they realize that they are demanding that we should let these islands revert to the condition of Haiti? It is too true that we have a hard and costly job of work before us, and that many and many a good man, and many and many a thousand dollars must be sacrificed before we get it done. But the alternative? How can any sane man advocate our evacuation of these islands?

THE CONTROLLER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

We trust that Controller COLER will not act hastily on his reported determination to resign unless the civil service rules are altered as he thinks they should be. He is too good an officer to lose unless there is an unavoidable necessity, and that hardly seems to exist.

The chief complaint made by him is that the rules require temporary appointees to be dismissed within thirty days. These include his expert accountants, who, he says, are of a class that will not enter a competitive examination. They have been very useful to him in straightening out the tangles caused by consolidation. Their work will be finished in a few months. "If they must go," he says, "I will go with them." This we consider a valid objection to the rules, and we do not find, on examination of them, that there is any adequate provision for meeting it. Provision is made for appointments without competition in certain schedules, where exceptional qualifications are required, if the Municipal Commission, with the approval of the State Commission, shall suspend the rules; but the expert accountants are not in these schedules. It would be easy to place them there. The principle advocated by the Controller is accepted; his particular requirements would doubtless be satisfied. The same may be said of some other cases he brings forward.

That the Controller has spoken in some haste is plain from the confusion he falls into as to what he calls "extravagance" in the rules, which "give us six chief clerks where one is needed and ten examiners of the accounts of charitable institutions to do the work done by four men now." The rules simply name the number of places that may be filled without competitive examination. They have nothing to do with the number of employés that may be hired. That is fixed by quite other authority.

And Mr. COLER should remember two things: One is that if all the heads of departments were as honest as he the rules might be much relaxed; the other is that the sulky behavior of the Mayor as to the rules has forced the State Commission to do by itself much work that might have been shared by the City Commission. In any case, he can advance the cause of sound administration, which we know that he has at heart, more by trying patiently to get any errors corrected than by throwing up his place.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Magistrate MOTT has his own ideas of the duties of motormen and passengers. In dismissing the complaint against a motorman for starting his car when a passenger was on the running board, the Magistrate sharply condemned the recklessness of passengers in alighting from cars in motion.

It appears from the statement of a policeman who was a witness of the injuries inflicted in the case before the Magistrate that the passenger was not alighting or trying to do so, when the starting of the car threw him in front of a passing truck, by which he was run over and seriously hurt, possibly fatally. We assume that Magistrate MOTT had before him testimony contradicting and disproving that of the policeman. If he had not, his rebuke of passengers who alight from cars in motion was, at least, not pertinent. It may very well be that the motorman is not responsible in such cases, since he is supposed to be obeying the signals of the conductor, and is not himself in a position to see a passenger alighting behind his back. But if, as the Magistrate says, a passenger alighting when the car is in motion does so at his own risk, there should be some responsibility for the starting of a car when the passenger is in the act of alighting. Surely, taking into consideration the usual motives of the passenger and the employés of the car company, the presumption of reckless haste hardly lies against the former as compared with the latter. As a rule, if the passenger hurries recklessly, it is under the spur of the conductor's peremptory order to "step lively," or under the dread of the car starting before he or she can reach the ground in safety.

It is true that the employés are not personally inclined to be reckless as a rule, but they have a schedule to run on and their interest is in making schedule time. They are practically subject to fine for extra caution in handling their human freight. It is not singular that they sometimes think more of the risk of losing their own time than of the risk of getting a slow passenger hurt. The system, though it may be the best now practicable, is defective. The real responsibility is with the companies. Perhaps if the law should give damages for injuries unless the defendant company could show affirmatively that they had complied with all legal requirements, the companies would find a better system.

AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, who is perhaps the primate of post-prandial speech makers in this country, which without doubt means that in that specialty he holds "the world's record," is believed and said to have observed that, to make a hit with an after-dinner speech, it was absolutely essential to leave "somebody's hide on the fence." Our excellent Senator's practice has conformed to his theory. Generally it is the other man's hide that adorns the fence. But it is incident to the Senator's vocation that he should occasionally wake up the wrong passenger, that the wrong passenger should sometimes display an inconvenient promptitude and that it is the ensanguined pelt of the excellent doctor which is turned wrong side out and displayed for the convives to observe. Now a Bishop seems to be fair and easy game. Hence when it became the duty of the President of the Equitable Life to toast and elicit the Bishop of this diocese, it was not in poor human nature, certainly not in Presbyterian and Princetonian human nature, to forbear an attempt at depellation. And so, in his simple, anti-prelatical, Princetonian way he went for the Bishop's pelt with an attack which was entirely mannerly and courteous, of course, but was also, in the French sense, "full of malice." But now behold what happened to that unhappy Presbyterian man for not supposing that a Bishop could be loaded. Having carefully explained that the Bishop's only possible interest in him was an interest in a member of his family who happened to be an Episcopalian, and thus the parishioner, or sheep, or whatever the correct term for that spiritual and disciplinary relation may be, Mr. ALEXANDER seems to have represented himself as an excommunicate and outlaw, "without benefit of his clergy."

That is where the Bishop astonished the simple layman by showing that he belonged to the Church militant, and, so far as the occasion went, to the Church triumphant, by inventing a cablegram from the member of Mr. ALEXANDER'S family in question, which purported to read: "Kindly keep an eye on James." It will not be inferred, we trust, that we are in favor of Bishops promulgating "fake" cablegrams. It is a practice which savors rather of that buff journalism of which we are quite sure that the Bishop would not approve. But there is no prohibition that we are aware of, even in the thirty-nine articles, against a Bishop's being a wit. And equally at the moment and in the cold bromo-seltzer light of yesterday morning, Mr. ALEXANDER must have felt that he had waked the wrong passenger, and that it was not the episcopal epidermis, but the lay, that illustrated the fence.

The ultimate moral of which is that there are much wit and much fun going in the Borough of Manhattan, and that life is still worth living within its confines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Sport," whose letter we published yesterday, was entirely justified in denouncing the letter from "Justitia," which appeared the day before. Whether he was right or not in asserting that the utterances of "Justitia" betrayed "the spirit that needs editorial rebuke" is another question, but just to show our sympathy with "Sport's" views, we are willing to take the chance of proclaiming the obvious aloud, and of condemning that which none of our readers could ever have thought of commending. Every one of "Justitia's" premises were false, to start with, and in the next place he reached every one of his absurd conclusions by reasoning of the crookedest kind. Oxford and Cambridge invited Harvard and Yale to compete with them in certain games. Harvard and Yale accepted, competed, and were beaten. That is all there was to it. Neither England nor America was "represented" in the contests, and none of the four universities that were represented in them ever claimed or hinted that the fame of either nation would profit by or suffer from the victories won. On the contrary, careful and explicit statements were made in behalf of both the visitors and their hosts, and if "Justitia" or anybody else, here or abroad, misunderstood the nature or the purpose of the meeting, the lack of comprehension was due either to willfulness or stupidity. The English athletes challenged whom they pleased. It pleased them to challenge Yale and Harvard, and not to challenge Princeton or any of the several hundred other colleges in the United States, and Princeton and the other colleges had no more "right" to take part in the games than "Sport" would have to be present at a dinner in "Justitia's" house to which he had not been invited. As to the "disgrace" which America has suffered, it is only to be said that there was no disgrace. At worst, it was only a momentary gloom, a reference to the fortunes of war, and a yearning thought of chances to try again. To call the American athletes "pretenders who had brought humiliation to America" would have been despicable if it hadn't been so ludicrous.

—There is something to be said on another side of the question which Magistrate CRANE discussed with such creditable emotion. The case was that of a boy, employed in a large business house at $5 a week, who had yielded to temptation and stolen a few dollars of his employer's money. The Magistrate took the ground that to live in this city on $5 a week is, for a boy entirely dependent on his own earnings, a matter of such extreme and painful difficulty that responsibility for this boy's crime fell in an appreciable measure upon those who paid him so meagre a wage. That view is not without support in many cases, for there is no doubt that employers not a few pay far less for service than they know it is worth and so expose their employés to constant temptations which every now and then one of them is not strong enough to resist. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the boy who enters a business house, knowing nothing of business, is for a longer or shorter period more of a nuisance than an assistance to "the house." Such a boy gets something besides his wages—something of great and practical value. He gets the instruction of experts, and so acquires a capital of knowledge that in time may draw heavy interest. Abroad this feature of the situation is so thoroughly realized by both employer and employé that the latter often not only works for nothing at first, but pays roundly for the privilege of working—and learning. It is money well expended when there are reasonable prospects of advancement, and when the young man can afford to wait—that is, when nothing closely approaching the alternative of starve or steal is presented to him. Here boys entering business life are almost always paid something from the very start, and if it is very little, the employer can truly say that the boy is worth less than nothing at first and not much for many months to come. One thrown on his own resources should consider these things and his own powers of endurance. If he cannot live on $5 a week and hopes for the future, let him seek work better remunerated, even though it does not lead so high. Theft is often explicable, not infrequently pardonable, but rarely indeed is there any real excuse for it.

—As there are several unions of States on this continent, it is impossible for any of us, however proud of or content with the United States of America we may be, to deny that its name lacks both distinctiveness and accuracy. But the men who created the Nation found themselves under the necessity of doing a lot of very important things just as soon as they could, and it is no wonder that they simply made a quick grab at a name, and took a poor one because it was near, instead of delaying more momentous business while they searched far for a good one. It was a National misfortune, little, but real, and the worst feature of the case is the probability that it is now too late to rectify the ancient mistake. Anybody, almost, can suggest a better designation than the one we bear; indeed, it would be hard to suggest a worse. "The United States" supplies no adjective by which to designate the citizens of the great Republic, and hence we are forced to use the word "American" in a way which other Americans, justly enough, regard as impertinent or insolent. Then the term hints at what has been decided to be false doctrine—doctrine which, even if not always unconstitutional, certainly is so now. Despite these and other objections to our National name, the chances are that we will have to make the best of it. There are people who argue for substitutes like "Fredonia" and "Unonia," but the difficulties in the way of their adoption are insuperable, and though "Columbia" has made a sort of a place for itself in the National vocabulary, it is apparently destined never to obtain wider usage than it has at present. Names are queer things. They mean whatever people want them to mean, and about that meaning etymologists and lexicographers have very little to say. Canada and Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, which are as much United States of America as we, all had better luck than ourselves at the baptismal font, but—well, we're doing pretty well as it is, and we have almost as many things more important than names to think about as had the Fathers.

—Oratory and eloquence, as they were understood in the past, have almost disappeared from the legislative halls of to-day, for our statesmen always have in mind the larger audience reached through the newspapers, and waste little energy either in acquiring or displaying the graces of manner and utterance that leave no impression on the printed page. At the public dinner, however, men must still produce direct effects or none at all, and therefore is it that at these functions, far oftener than in State Houses or Capitols, the new orator makes his first appearance and by a single "effort"—one effort preceded by how much laborious thought he tells only years after—wins instant recognition as the owner of a silver tongue. Frequently, too, it is from the man from whom least is expected that most comes—from the man whose post-prandial duties would have been fully performed in the eyes of his fellow-guests, if he had listened appreciatively to the veteran orators and had yielded only brief commonplaces under the toastmaster's compulsion. But now and then they blossom in a night. Thus did WU TING FANG, the Chinese Minister, not long ago; thus HENRY W. GRADY, thus Prof. TWITCHELL of Yale, and a dozen more whom everybody can remember. And thus blossomed at the Equitable banquet Wednesday night, Rabbi SAMUEL SCHULMAN, the associate of Dr. KOHLER of Temple Beth-El. Other fine speeches were made about that board, but it was the general opinion that Rabbi SCHULMAN'S "effort" outranked all the rest, and that New York has a new after-dinner speaker of the first order.

A NEW ETHICAL MOVEMENT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with considerable surprise that I read in your yesterday's issue the account of Magistrate Crane's plea in behalf of a lad who had openly confessed his wrongdoing. For a Magistrate and a lawyer to flagrantly ignore the basic principles of our code of morals by practically insisting upon the withdrawal of the complaint in question because the boy received only $5 per week is straining the "quality of mercy" with a vengeance. As to the grounds for leniency in individual instances of wrongdoing, they exist in varying degrees, and the disposition of such cases rests entirely within the discretion of the presiding Magistrate, but surely such disposition should never include an open, public, and distinct avowal of the righteousness of "retiring" or "withdrawing" $18.90 because of the inability of the arraigned person to live comfortably on $5 per week.

Are there not thousands of lads at eighteen (some of them college bred) who are earning only $5 a week? Magistrate Crane would accordingly offer them the privileges of our hospitable town in order that they might procure sufficiency of this world's goods to maintain themselves in proper station from other than honest labor.

It seems to me an exceedingly dangerous precedent and bordering closely on anarchy. Our defaulting bank cashiers will bemoan their fate in failing to have been arraigned before Magistrate Crane, who doubtless upon an inspection of their expense account would have soundly berated the bank officers for presuming to bring charges against their cashier when they could have avoided all possible chance of such a contingency by turning over the assets of the bank to the martyred cashier.

However, it may be owing to our humble understanding that we fail to see the birth of a new ethical movement, which certainly, for convenience possibly, bids fair to outshine all others. THEODORE PRINCE.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Praise for Magistrate Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification and appreciation for so merciful and sympathetic a Magistrate (Crane) as was noted in this morning's TIMES. I feel convinced that the boy who was tempted beyond what he could bear will profit by the Magistrate's leniency and become a wiser and better man. Judge Crane says he is not a "church member," but his example might well be followed by many who are. A MOTHER.
Tarrytown, N. Y., July 26, 1899.

Information for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"No Embalmed Meat Here" is the heading of an article in your to-day's issue, purporting to show that no chemicals are used here. I wish to state most positively that for a number of years the selfsame sodium of sulphite which has been discovered at Cincinnati has been very extensively used by a great many retail butchers in New York and vicinity, and especially was it used, and is used to-day, to preserve chopped meat, sometimes called "Hamburg steak," from decomposition. It is sold to butchers under the name of "meat preservative," and is advertised in the trade papers (National Provisioner and Butchers' Advocate) as such—namely, to preserve the meat. The writer of these lines knows it as a positive fact that this article is identically the same as "Freezine," of Cincinnati's illrepute, and is purely and simply soda of sulphide.

This information is given free of charge for the benefit of "those very active Meat Inspectors, who would come down upon them like a ton of bricks if anything wrong were found." Z. C. OPPENHEIMER.
New York, July 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Puts an Edge On.

Grinding a man down sometimes has the effect of putting a dangerous edge on him.—Detroit Journal.

Like Father, Like Son.

Dobson—Did you ever observe how much Toucher's little boy is like him?
Jobson—Yes: only yesterday the child asked me for a penny.—Ohio State Journal.

Not a Mind Reader.

"When will your new frocks be done, Amelia?"
"I don't know; my dressmaker is very reserved and has not yet taken me into her confidence."—Chicago Daily News.

Not Rightly Distributed.

"Th' trouble is," said the janitor philosopher, "thot thor's altogether too much civil service in the Govermint, an' altogether too loittle in th' cars, on th' strate, an' in some hotils."—Chicago Daily News.

A Matter of Precaution.

"If I have any trouble with the Indians," said the tenderfoot, who was going to build his shanty, "I'll fight them and then I'll bury the hatchet and live in peace."
"Better bury your Injun first, stranger," cautioned Amber Pete; "better bury your Injun first."—Chicago Record.

RETRIBUTION.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He saved a little day by day—
Withheld from something that he craved;
"The dollars grow," he used to say,
"From extra pennies that are saved."

His pile of savings grew and grew,
Each day he hoarded more and more;
Each night he ran his fingers through
And gloated o'er his golden store.

And as his wealth increased, his heart
Shrank, hardened, shriveled, and decayed;
He cheated, gouged, and played the part
That many another fool has played.

He rose to power through his wealth,
He crushed those who were in the way;
He gained a fortune, lost his health,
And miserably died one day.

Then came his drunken cousin, who
Had thrashed him when the two were boys;
His savings, and his stealings, too,
One whom he hated now enjoys.

AMERICANS TAKE CALAMBA

After a Hard Fight Lasting Two Hours the Rebels Retreat.

BATTLE IN THE SWAMPS

Gen. Hall Led the Expedition and His Losses Were Four Killed and Twelve Wounded.

MANILA, July 27.—An expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig, and Morong, under Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay.

The men experienced two hours' of sharp fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampy condition of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded cascoes Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 of the Washington Volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry, and two guns of the First Artillery.

These and the gunboats Napidan and Coste assembled opposite Calamba Wednesday afternoon. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said a hundred insurgents held the town.

A force under Capt. McGrath of the Twenty-first Infantry and Capt. Eltonherd landed east of the town, but found a river intervening. Capt. McGrath and Lieut. Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a casco to ferry the troops over.

The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills. Three of the Washington Regiment waded from cascoes through swamps, often shoulder-deep, while a group of Filipinos concealed in hay-stacks were shooting at them, until the Napidan focused her six-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washington Volunteers could reach the town.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side, two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry, and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

There was much shooting by Amigos, who emerged from the bushes with white flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos!" met the American cavalry. Even Spanish soldiers embraced Americans hysterically.

There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Filipino army or becoming servants to the Filipinos, and chose the army, intending to surrender at the first opportunity. Most of the civilians reached the American lines during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat. Gen. Hall captured twelve Filipinos with guns.

Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the American Philippines Commission, Mrs. Lawton, and Gen. Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

To-day Gen. Hall brought to Manila the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity of more than a year.

Lieut. Larsen, commanding the Napidan, to-day found a long-missing Spanish gunboat, which had been covered with bushes and fishnets so as not to resemble a vessel. The Filipinos, having met reinforcements and thinking that the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills to-day intending to reoccupy Calamba. Gen. Hall easily drove them back.

Gen. Hall will leave a garrison at Calamba.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Calamba is a town on Laguna de Bay about thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much further south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It is in the province of Laguna. It has a population of 11,476, and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. Its capture is not considered of any strategical importance, except as a part of the plan to harass and worry the insurgents.

DESERTED FROM THE ARMY.

Benjamin Givens to be Taken Back to Manila for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—On board the transport Ohio, which with the Newport sailed at midnight last night for the Philippines, was Benjamin Givens, private of Company H, Fourth United States Infantry, manacled and guarded, to be returned to Manila for trial upon the charge of "desertion in the face of the enemy," the penalty for which is death. The young soldier has been confined in the Presidio guard house since last Friday. He was taken there from the transport Indiana.

When taken before Col. Freeman at the Presidio to-day, Givens stated that he did not realize for a week after he deserted his post the enormity of his offense. He had been drinking heavily, and in his half-crazed condition went aboard the Indiana. Four or five days out the First Sergeant of his company, who was coming home in charge of an insane soldier, saw him and reported him to the commanding officer. Givens was taken into custody and as soon as the vessel arrived he was sent to the Presidio. Cabled orders from Manila directed he be sent back for court-martial.

Givens deserted from his company when it was stationed at Block House No. 7, a mile and a half north of Manila. The command was under fire constantly from marauding bands. One day in the latter part of May he went to Manila, drank heavily, and cast military obligations to the wind.

DEATH OF HAYES, TRAITOR.

A Kansas Volunteer Tells How the Soldiers Shot Him.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The tragic scene which attended the death of Corporal Leonard B. Hayes, America's only traitor in the Philippines, was witnessed by Sergeant George A. Lamarch of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, now in this city.

Corporal Hayes, he says, became enamored of a Filipino beauty, and, deserting his comrades, was placed in charge of a Filipino battery, with the rank of Lieutenant. He met his death almost in the first engagement in which he fought against his country. Speaking of this battle, Sergeant Lamarch said:

"We had charged the Filipinos, driving them back and killing and wounding many. Among the wounded left on the field we found Hayes. He was recognized by several of the boys. One of the soldiers of the Second Oregon drove his bayonet through the body of the wounded traitor, and lifted him above his head and held him there while the soldiers shot him. The body was thrown into a trench and buried with several dead Filipinos. We would have treated him worse if we had known how."

Hayes was a Corporal in Company I, First Colorado Volunteers.

Men Wanted for the Hospital Corps.

Men for the new regiments for service in the Philippines are enlisting at a satisfactory rate at the several recruiting stations in this city, but it is said that there is a dearth of applicants for enlistment in the Hospital Corps, which will form an essential part of the new force to be sent to Manila. Applicants for service in the Hospital Corps should present themselves to Major Stephenson, the attending Surgeon, at the Army Building. Men who have had experience in nursing are most desired for this work.

Captive Friars Are Liberated.

MANILA, July 27.—The two friars who were recently arrested here on suspicion that they were the bearers of messages to Aguinaldo from the Filipino Junta at Hongkong have been liberated for want of evidence upon which to prosecute them.

Filipinos Get Ammunition from Japan.

MANILA, July 27.—It is reported in Filipino circles in Manila that the insurgents recently received consignments of saltpetre and lead from Japan. The insurgents had been experiencing many difficulties in the manufacture of good powder, that which they produced lacking power of penetration and range.

Spaniards Pay Ransom for Prisoners?

MANILA, July 27.—As soon as authorization can be received from Madrid to incur the necessary expenditures, the Spanish General, Jaramillo, will send a commission composed of Senors Toral and Rios to Tarlac to carry food, money, medicine, and clothes to the Spanish prisoners there. The commission will also reopen negotiations for the release of the captured. It is reported that $3,000,000 in Mexican money will be offered to the insurgents for the release of the Spaniards. Gen. Jaramillo declines to confirm this report.

Three Transports Leave for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Three transports sailed for Manila early this morning. They were the Ohio and Newport, which left the dock shortly after midnight, and the Tacoma, which steamed out toward the Heads at 3 o'clock. Four companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, comprising about 500 men, were evenly distributed on board the Newport and Ohio, besides several hundred recruits. The Tacoma took 300 horses for the Fourth Cavalry.

RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

City Committee Goes Over Route of the Proposed Naval Parade.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Committee met yesterday in the City Hall, and later went over the route of the proposed naval parade in Lewis Nixon's yacht.

A letter was read from Gov. Roosevelt, in which he said that he would not suggest that the Rough Riders take part in the land parade, as he did not care to have his old regiment used for advertising purposes. It was decided to have the City Hall and the Borough Hall in Brooklyn illuminated for three nights, and to have fireworks displays in all the boroughs. The Governors of fourteen States have accepted invitations to be present, but who these Governors are was not revealed by the committee.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent a message to the committee, suggesting that it hold open meetings, instead of the chamber sessions which have been in vogue hitherto, and in consequence the progress of the plans for the reception will be more fully reported.

The committee was out in the yacht over three hours. The route of the parade was discussed, and advantageous points for the fireworks display noted. The committee has decided to have a big display along the shore, where the illumination can be seen from the Battery.

Another feature of the evening entertainment will be the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, the placing of an illuminated triumphal arch on Brooklyn Heights, and the illumination of the Brooklyn Bridge.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Testimonial Fund, of which Abraham Gruber is Chairman, was held in the afternoon at the Astor House for the purpose of selecting committees on reception and arrangements. A committee was also appointed to wait upon President McKinley to invite him and members of his Cabinet to attend the proposed production of "The White Squadron."

DEWEY TO BE HERE SEPT. 30.

Doings of the Olympia's Officers at Trieste—Death of a Seaman.

TRIESTE, July 27.—It is now expected that the United States cruiser Olympia will arrive in New York by Sept. 30.

Capt. Lamberton and the other officers of the Olympia to-day attended the funeral of the sailors who were killed recently by an explosion on board the Austrian torpedo boat Adler. This afternoon Admiral Dewey drove through the suburbs of the city.

One of the two seamen who were recently taken from the Olympia to the Trieste Hospital is dead.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Treasurer Roberts Believes It Will Go to the $100,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Treasurer Roberts, the custodian of the Dewey Home Fund, which has begun to reach toward $17,000, with $5,000 in hand in New York to be turned over at some future time, said this afternoon that he expects to see the fund increased in two months to $100,000.

The fund is not to be abandoned, but with the efforts now making to bring it to the attention of some persons who have been addressed, but not followed up, the committee in charge of the matter expects to raise a large sum to invest in a home. Washington is expected to show greater interest as outside interest in Dewey and the project develop, for the reason that the attempt to provide a home is one touching local pride. Whatever sum is raised, whether it be less or more than the amount fixed by the committee as desirable to be raised, will be put to the use intended, and not to found a home for sailors, as has been suggested by some who doubt the willingness of the American people to make a gift to Admiral Dewey.

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

Final Tests Before the Naval Board Made and Said to be Satisfactory —Torpedo Tests Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 27.—The final trials of the Holland submarine boat, so far as the Naval Board is concerned, were held over the course in Peconic Bay. The trials were for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of wave motion on the vessel when going at a high rate of speed while on the surface and to see if a high speed could be attained at any increased power. The vessel was manoeuvred for nearly two hours and, with the exception of a mile when she was submerged, the boat remained "awash." Most of the power used was from the dynamos. The boat showed remarkable ability in getting headway rapidly and in moving backward when the power was increased. While under water the time was almost perfect and the steering apparatus worked well. A speed test given with the gas engines proved a success. This trial was given over the 1,000-foot course and was made in 1:23, with a trifle more than 112 horse-power developed, giving the boat a speed of about 10 knots an hour. There was very little vibration and scarcely any noise could be heard from the working of the engines. The board was well pleased with the boat's showing.

Naval Constructor William H. Varney, President of the board said: "I don't believe a very high speed is attainable in the proper dimensions of a good working submarine boat while she is on the surface. I am very well pleased with the trials of the Holland boat and am satisfied the submarine vessel is a success."

The board adjourned to-day and will convene at Baltimore in about two weeks when they will complete the work of passing on the application to change the power of propelling the boat when she is on the surface.

A new set of diving engines to be operated by oil will be installed in the boat to take the place of those now operated by air. It is believed the change will very materially increase the boat's efficiency. One of the torpedoes to be used in the trial has been completed and placed in the water to ascertain its buoyancy. The torpedo tests will take place next week.

Recruits Now Number 6,030.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The number of recruits for the Philippines enlisted yesterday was 622, making the total 6,030.

BANKRUPTCY REFEREES UNITE.

Organize to Promote the Purposes of the Bankruptcy Law.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Delegates to the National Convention on the Bankruptcy Law concluded their deliberations to-day and adjourned.

Before closing, the organization was made permanent under the name of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy. The intention is to hold annual conventions. A set of by-laws was adopted, in which, it is said, the object of the association is to promote the purposes of a National bankruptcy law by making practice in bankruptcy more uniform and suggesting desirable and proper amendments.

W. H. Hotchkiss, in an address, declared that the delegates were strongly opposed to Judge Kohlsaat's suggestion to have the act repealed within a year.

THE MURDER OF HEUREAUX

Killing of San Domingo's Ruler a Political Crime.

HIS ASSASSIN NOT CAPTURED

Supporters of Caceres Reported to be Gathering for an Attack on the Government Troops.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 27.—Details of the murder of President Heureaux of San Domingo received here are to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave Moca yesterday on horseback for Santiago de las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caceres, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the President as he was talking with some friends, and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the President in the left side and penetrated to the heart, causing instant death. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the President.

The assassin and his accomplices then fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the President's friends. It is not known if any of them was wounded. The body of the President was taken to the palace of the Governor of Moca.

President Heureaux's death has caused a panic. It is said that one Juna Isidore Jimones, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the Presidency. It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, former President of the Cuban insurrectionists, who is a native of San Domingo also aspires to the office.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heureaux in 1884.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 27.—A financial crisis having arisen in San Domingo and an insurrection being feared, owing to the number of the malcontents, President Heureaux went to the north and west of the island to prepare for all eventualities. He was about to leave Moca for Santiago de las Caballeros when he was killed. Booted and spurred, ready to mount his horse, he sat under the gallery of a house in the Rue Colon talking with two friends at 4:30 in the afternoon, when an old man approached to ask for alms. Just as the President gave the old man some money, Caceres, the assassin rushed forward quickly and fired twice from his revolver. One bullet struck the heart of the President, killing him instantly, and the other killed the old man by his side.

The crime was committed so rapidly that the friends of the President were not able to interfere in time to prevent it, but they fired a number of shots at Caceres, who ran away, accompanied by several persons. The assassin's party returned the fire of the President's friends, and Caceres escaped. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. The authorities immediately sent troops to pursue him.

The body of President Heureaux was taken to the house of the Governor of Moca, and thence to Santiago de las Caballeros. Vice President Figuero, who assumes the Presidential functions, acting with the Ministers, has informed the widow of President Heureaux that the body of her husband will be interred at Santiago de las Caballeros, and orders for the carrying out of this plan have been given to the Governor of Santiago. It is currently reported that this course was decided upon in order to avoid the excitement and manifestations which would be the result of the removal of the remains to the City of San Domingo.

The news of the President's death spread rapidly, and caused much emotion among the inhabitants of the island. It is believed by many that the murder was the result of a political conspiracy. The Governor of Santiago confirms this opinion. It is reported that the assassin's friends are gathering forces preparatory to an attack on the Government troops. It has been learned that Caceres's companions when President Heureaux was killed were Juan Pichardo and Horacio Vasquez. The latter is the brother of a Deputy in Parliament.

Foreseeing the possibility of disturbances, and in order to be prepared for any emergency, Gen. Pepin, Governor of Santiago, has taken important precautionary measures, and has decided to demand that arms and ammunition be forwarded to him from San Domingo. Advices from Santiago received here at a late hour report that the situation there is becoming serious.

Vice President Figuero has taken precautions to prevent disorder, and has taken command of the troops to that end, but up to the present all is quiet.

PUERTO PLATA, July 27.—President Heureaux, who was assassinated in Moca yesterday afternoon, had gone there to see Jacobo Lara. He was accompanied by only six persons. The President, at the entrance to the city, was fired at by four individuals. The body has been brought to Santiago attended by a Government escort and members of the late President's family.

The situation is critical. Enemies of the Government are trying to disturb the peace. Gen. Wenceslas Figuero, the Vice President, succeeds to the Presidency. He will continue the plan of retiring paper money.

ACTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

President's Message of Condolence to the Dominican Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the death of the President of San Domingo in a dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Plata. Consul Reed at San Domingo also confirms the report, but does not give any details.

Official confirmation of President Heureaux's death was communicated to-day to the President at Lake Champlain by the State Department and the following cable message was sent by his direction:

Lake Champlain, via Washington, July 27.
His Excellency Wenslao de Figueroo, President of the Dominican Republic, San Domingo:

In the name of the American people, and in my own, I offer to your Excellency and the Dominican nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heureaux.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

CAREER OF RAMON CACERES.

Assassin of Heureaux Started from New York on His Mission.

Ramon Caceres, the murderer of President Heureaux of San Domingo, is about twenty-five years old, and is connected with one of the best and richest families of that republic. A considerable portion of his life has been spent in the United States. He completed his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, where he was graduated about four years ago.

While residing in Troy he married Lillie, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hakes. Mr. Hakes died some years ago and his widow passed away soon after her adopted daughter's marriage to Caceres. All of the property was left to Mrs. Caceres. Part of the real estate, consisting of a block on Fulton Street, Troy, was recently sold to ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.

Caceres converted all of his wife's property into cash and they came to New York and made their home here for some time. Caceres often said that as soon as the opportunity offered he would go to San Domingo and inaugurate a revolution. He started on his mission a few weeks ago, leaving Mrs. Caceres here.

Those who know Caceres are confident that he laid his plans well and had taken precautions to insure his escape.

HITCH IN PEACE PROCEEDINGS.

Great Britain Blocks Arbitration Work at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—The committee of the Peace Conference engaged in drafting the definitive acts spent the entire day in attempting to reconcile the demand of Sir Julian Pauncefote that non-signatory Powers be entitled to adhere to the Arbitration Convention only by the unanimous consent of the signatory powers, and the amendment of Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, permitting such adhesion if no power opposes. The attempts, however, were without result.

The plenary conference adopted the preamble dealing with the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval war. The articles of the two conventions were definitively adopted.

The arbitration scheme still awaits Great Britain's acceptance of and accession to the plan.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS NOT ENDED.

Mr. Balfour Says the Concessions That Have Been Offered Will Not Satisfy Great Britain.

LONDON, July 27.—In the course of a speech at a Conservative luncheon this afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in discussing the Transvaal situation, said that if the Government's endless patience and endless desire to prevent matters coming to a crisis, and if all the resources of diplomacy were ineffectual to untie the knot, other means must inevitably be found to loosen it. Mr. Balfour, however, said he took a more sanguine view of the situation. He understood that the Transvaal was prepared to grant some substantial redress, although quite inadequate according to Great Britain's standard.

It was manifestly impossible, Mr. Balfour said, that Great Britain should permanently submit to freeborn Englishmen being treated as of an inferior race. While he did not take a despairing view of the situation, it would be folly to pretend that all the difficulties had been solved or to proclaim a peace which was not yet assured.

TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS CEASE.

The South African Debate to Begin in Parliament To-day.

LONDON, July 28.—The aspect of the South African crisis has been little changed by the latest news, but the question seems to have arrived at a deadlock. The Blue Book issued yesterday, which brings the history of the case down to July 23, is chiefly interesting as showing that the Cape Ministry approved President Krüger's latest proposals as adequate, and that the Transvaal refused friendly consultation with the British Government before passing and promulgating the Franchise bill. It is understood that negotiations have ceased since this period between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The firm speech of Mr. A. J. Balfour at a Conservative luncheon yesterday afternoon, which was the subject of much discussion in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night, had a double object—to impress President Krüger with the necessity for further concessions and to silence the rumors of a lack of solidarity in the British Cabinet on the question. The South African debate comes on in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. Balfour's strong words supporting Mr. Chamberlain are meant to discount by anticipation any indiscreet speeches that might proceed from the Liberal side of the House, founded on Lord Salisbury's reticence, which had been interpreted as disapproval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

To Solve the Dynamite Question.

PRETORIA, July 27.—The Raad has referred the dynamite question to a commission of five members for examination in conjunction with the Government, with a view of finding a satisfactory settlement.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Paris Papers Reply to Criticisms of the Reciprocity Treaty—Attacks Attributed to M. Meline.

PARIS, July 27.—The Temps, in an article printed to-day, expresses the belief that fuller light upon the Franco-American treaty would not be superfluous, adding: "What is known, however, is sufficient to cause rejoicing at the rapprochement of which it is testimony. The interests of the United States and France are far from being as irreconcilable as some have been trying to show, but are in reality easily adjusted. The United States furnishes raw products, and we return manufactures. Opponents of the treaty think this will be reversed, and that France will be inundated with American manufactures, but the facts do not justify their fears."

The Journal des Débats says: "The thousand personal relations which result from business relations are a precious pledge for good understanding between peoples, and it would indeed be a singular means of remaining friends of a nation whose policy is becoming more and more active and interesting to refuse to remove our barriers when she is disposed to open hers, and to defend ourselves against her by a Chinese wall. The convention appears to be a good piece of business from all points of view."

An unofficial note published to-night says: "The evening papers for some days have been carrying on a vigorous campaign against the granting of a minimum tariff to American leather. It is quite true that M. Méline's Cabinet offered minimum rates on American leather, but the present Cabinet did not maintain the concession in the recent convention, and American leather is still subject to general rates."

LONDON, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times explains that the murmurs against the Franco-American convention, at which the American press is unnecessarily uneasy, are solely due to the efforts of M. Méline to prevent France forming close commercial relations with any foreign power. M. Méline's whole strength, the correspondent says, rests on a policy of extreme protection. He is inconsolable at being out of office and he is ready to sacrifice France in order to regain power, but the common sense of a majority of the French Chamber of Deputies will frustrate his machinations.

155 DROWNED IN THE VOLGA.

Collision Between a Cargo Ship and a Passenger Steamer.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here to-day from Nijni-Novgorod reports a collision between a cargo ship and a passenger steamer on the River Volga. The passenger steamer was sunk, and 155 persons were drowned.

The Captain of the cargo ship has been arrested for disregarding signals.

BRITISH COLONIAL FEDERATION.

Large Majorities Indicated for the Plan in Victoria and Tasmania.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 27.—Voting on the question of federation took place in Victoria to-day. An overwhelming majority in favor of federation is assured. Incomplete returns give 127,047 votes in favor of the plan and 8,240 in opposition.

Incomplete returns from Tasmania, where polling was also in progress to-day, show that 11,100 votes were cast for federation and 720 against.

FOR A STATUE OF PARNELL.

Dublin Meeting Approves the Plan After a Stormy Session.

DUBLIN, July 27.—A meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion House to-day to inaugurate a fund for the erection of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

The members of the '98 Centenary Committee opposed the erection of the statue as inopportune and likely to jeopardize the plans for the Wolfe Tone Memorial. After a stormy session, resolutions in favor of the erection of the Parnell statue were adopted.

Labor and Race Troubles in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—A complication of strike and race troubles is threatening between native and India coolie laborers. After the agrarian riots reported June 14, the Llanrumney plantation replaced natives with coolies. Yesterday natives attacked the coolies and a riot ensued, which resulted in a victory for the coolies. The police have arrested eight of the ringleaders, who are held pending further developments, which are feared, owing to the general condition of excitement.

Russia and Japan in Korea.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The reports that Japan and Russia are arming for a struggle over Korea are received with much allowance in the diplomatic quarters chiefly concerned. It is pointed out that an entente cordiale was arranged between the two countries last year concerning affairs in Korea. This arrangement is still in force, and there has been no evidence that either Government desired to depart from it.

Irish Women for a Texas Convent.

LONDON, July 27.—The Teutonic, which sailed from Queenstown to-day, carries among her passengers thirty young Irish women, in charge of Mother Mathilde and Sister Teresa, who are going to join a sisterhood at Galveston, Texas.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

OPENING OF DALY'S THEATRE.

Daniel Frohman to Assume Management Upon His Arrival Home.

Daly's Theatre will open early in September with E. H. Sothern in "The King's Musketeer," Virginia Harned playing Miladi.

Daniel Frohman will sail for New York on Aug. 19, as announced yesterday, and will assume the management of the theatre immediately after his arrival.

MR. LEDERER'S NEW PLAYERS.

Virginia Earle and Mr. Powers Sign Contracts with Him.

Virginia Earle and James T. Powers, who have been identified with Daly's Theatre for some years, have signed contracts with George W. Lederer. Miss Earle was offered excellent inducements by several managers, but finally accepted those of Mr. Lederer. Her contract will last for several years.

Both Mr. Powers and Miss Earle made hits in several of Daly's recent plays, and Mr. Powers is especially remembered for his part in "The Circus Girl." Miss Earle made her first successful record at the Casino in "The Lady Slavey," after which she was engaged by Augustin Daly and appeared in "The Circus Girl," "The Geisha," and "The Runaway Girl."

The Kaltenborn Concert To-night.

To-night's programme will be devoted in part to Wagner music at the St. Nicholas Garden. The selections are as follows:

Soloist: Mr. Carl Hugo Engel, Violin.
1. Overture, "Martha" ..... Flotow
2. Ballet Suite, "Boabdil" ..... Moszkowski
   Scherzo-Waltz, Malageunna.
3. Intermezzo, "Naila" ..... Delibes
   Minuet, "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
   Flute Solo—Mr. Charles Kurth.
4. Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel" .... Humperdinck
5. Violin solo, Hungarian Rhapsodie ..... Hauser
   Mr. Engel.
6. Waltz, "Fruehlings Stimme." (Spring Voices) ..... Strauss

Intermission.

7. Prelude, "Lohengrin" } Wagner
8. "Ein Albumblatt" }
9. "Wotan's Farewell" and "Magic Fire Scene" }
10. "Siegfried Idyl" }
11. Kaiser March }

New Opera for Alice Nielsen.

Victor Herbert has completed the score of the new opera for Alice Nielsen. Rehearsal will begin on Aug. 28 at the Casino under the management of Julian Mitchell.

The personnel of the cast is not wholly determined. It includes, however, Eugene Cowles and Ritchie Ling. The management promises that the rest of the cast will be selected from performers of high reputation.

William Gillette's New Play.

William Gillette's new play "Sherlock Holmes" is not modeled after the plot of any one of Doyle's famous yarns. The character of Sherlock Holmes is faithfully drawn and other parts of the play are taken from minor characters in the various stories. The entire cast is not yet announced. Mr. Gillette himself will take the part of the detective. Kathryn Florence and Ralph Delmore have been engaged, but the nature of their rôles is not disclosed.

New Play for the Manhattan.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land" is the new play booked for the Manhattan Theatre during the coming season. It is a comedy by Sydney Wilmer and Walter Vincent. The scenes are divided between England and America, and one of the distinctive characters is to be an American Indian. The cast will not be announced for several weeks.

"Man in the Moon" Company.

Fay Templeton left the "Man in the Moon" company yesterday and has gone to Chicago, where she will remain through the Summer. Marie Dressler is to have her old part in the "Man in the Moon" again after Saturday night, when Laura Burt will retire.

MONTENEGRO'S ROYAL WEDDING

Crown Prince Danilo Marries the Duchess of Jutta.

CETTINJE, July 27.—The wedding of Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and the Duchess of Jutta was celebrated this afternoon by the Metropolitan of Cettinje in the presence of the bride's mother and brother, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke Frederick, and others. The inhabitants displayed the greatest enthusiasm, and throughout the day royal salutes were fired. The bride wore the Montenegrin national costume and was everywhere affectionately welcomed. After returning to Prince Danilo's palace the pair appeared on a balcony and were greeted with acclamations by the populace. The town was tastefully decorated, and to-night most of the buildings were brilliantly illuminated and a torchlight procession marched through the streeets.

GUATEMALAN RAILROAD SOLD.

A New York Syndicate Reported to be the Purchaser of the Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27. — President Cabrera of Guatemala has advised Consul General Galecio of this port of the sale of the Guatemalan Central Railroad to a New York syndicate. This road was originally planned by Rufino Barrios to extend from the City of Guatemala eastward to Port Barrios, where connection can be made with New Orleans by water. If finished it would be an extension of the Pacific Improvement Company's road, which connects the City of Guatemala with the Pacific seaboard. There are yet sixty miles of road to be completed.

There were three prospective purchasers, one of them being C. P. Huntington and the others two New York syndicates. Mr. Huntington, it is said, declined to buy the road. Which of the two New York syndicates is the purchaser President Cabrera does not state in his messsage. He, however, informs the Consul General that as a result of the sale exchange in Guatemala, which recently advanced to 4.80, has fallen to 3.80.

Inns of Court Hotel Poisoning Case.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Mail, this morning, prints a statement of Bernard Clarges, Director of the American Actors' Society, who was one of the guests at the Inns of Court Hotel, where the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests occurred about a week ago. Mr. Clarges says he was taken very ill after dinenr on Monday of last week. He declares that he ate no fruit, so that it could not have been the canned pears which caused the illness. He finished his dinner with a dish of some sort of cream of a greenish hue; and this, he thinks, may possibly have been the cause of the trouble.

Deschanel-Terry Engagement Denied.

LONDON, July 27.—The Paris correspondent o The Daily Telegraph says that the story of the engagement of M. Paul Deschannel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to Miss Terry is emphatically contradicted.

THIEF IN A BARROOM.

Bartender and Friends, Looking for Rats, Found M. Rosa Rifling the Till.

John Murge, a bartender employed in William Haritsoff's saloon at the northeast corner of the Bowery and Houston Street, locked up the place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and started with two friends to go up town. While waiting for a car Murge told his companions about the large number of rats that infested the saloon. The three men looked through the door to see the rats, but instead saw a swarthy-looking man rifling the cash drawer, in which Murge had left $30. A policeman was summoned and Murge unlocked the door of the saloon. The thief had turned out the light and had apparently escaped.

After two hours' search he was found wedged in a narrow space between the ice chest and the ceiling of the barroom almost suffocated. He gave the name of Michael Ross and said that he was a laborer. He was held at the Yorkville Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial.

Music in the Parks This Evening.

There will be music this evening at 8 o'clock at Battery Park by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and at W. H. Seward Park by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society in the suburbs and at the near watering places continues its gayety at somewhat of a jog trot, but with the promise of something more exciting in the weeks to come. The Alfred Vanderbilt party having left Newport and the long-prolonged festivities at the Breakers having ceased, that place has gone back to dinners and luncheons and automobiles for its daily entertainment. There was the weekly dance at the Casino last evening, a description of which is in another column. Bar Harbor has at last begun its season, but promises no large event except the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker. These young people are just now receiving much attention, and they are the recipients of the many usual dinners with which society seems to think necessary to fortify young couples before they enter the holy state of matrimony.

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Narragansett, with its polo, is possibly just now the gayest of the watering places. The games require the presence of many of the Newport set, as well as that of those who pass their Summers in quieter places. Mrs. George J. Gould has gone to join her husband, who has become an excellent player and a polo enthusiast. Mrs. Gould will be entertained at Newport before she leaves Rhode Island, and there is no harm in prophesying that before many seasons the Goulds will have a Newport cottage and will take their places among the exclusives of that modish community.

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What promises to be the entertainment of August is the lawn or garden party. It is strange that this very charming method of entertaining, which is done so much in England, has never become popular in this country. It is true that few of the New York City houses possess gardens, but all the country estates are admirably adapted for it. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, who are to give a garden party at Newport on Aug. 4, have not been much in society for several years, owing to mourning and frequent deaths in the Keteltas family, of which Mrs. Wetmore is a member. The Misses Wetmore, however, have been a great deal in New York, but Mrs. Wetmore has remained with her husband in Washington. Mrs. Astor, who will also give a garden party, was the first to introduce it to Newport society, some years ago, for the début of Miss Van Alen.

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The rumored engagement of Miss Minnie Fell, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, to Robert K. Cassatt, the son of Alexander J. Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is being much and favorably discussed at Newport and Bar Harbor. Miss Fell made her début last Winter, in Philadelphia, at a series of entertainments given in her honor by the Drexel family and the relations of her father, who died some years ago. Her mother, who was Miss Sallie Drexel, was a great belle, and, as the widow of John R. Fell, also received much attention. She married last Summer Alexander Van Rensselaer, who was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor. Miss Fell is an heiress on both sides, and Mr. Cassatt is one of the catches of Philadelphia. He is quite a young man, having been graduated at Harvard in 1893.

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The return of Mr. Clarence Mackay, who went abroad three weeks ago, seems to have given rise to much misinformation yesterday on the part of many of the newspapers. Mrs. Mackay did not accompany her husband. He was to have been in London just a week. His mother, who has taken, it is said, a castle in the North of England for the late Summer and the early Autumn, had intended to have a family party there and was much disappointed that her daughter-in-law could not sail with her husband. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has been in rather delicate health, but her condition has not been such as to cause alarm. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer, her parents, sailed in the same ship with Mr. Mackay for England, and Mrs. Mackay came on from Newport to bid them bon voyage on the same day on which her husband sailed.

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As will be seen by the cable, the Perot case has taken quite a dramatic turn. The Mr. Blood who accompanied Mrs. Perot to this country, and who is said to have had a part in the abduction of the child, is, according to cable report a brother of that brilliant and well-known woman Mrs. Colin Campbell. The Bloods have all had more or less histories, and this coming into an international case of Mr. Blood now will revive many of the old stories with which the family name has been connected and which for a generation almost have been forgotten.

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Lenox has been quite to the front this week. The Sturgis-Barnes wedding brought a great many people to the Berkshires, and there were several house parties. One of the largest of these was given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have returned from Newport. Both Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Miss Lila Sloane are at Lenox, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has been paying quite a visit there before going to Bar Harbor. Lieut. Munson Morris, the grandson of the President of the Knickerbocker Club, was also among the members of the Sloane house party.

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The season proper will, however, not begin in Lenox until September. The golf tournament will commence about the middle of the month, and there is talk of a visit of the polo teams now "starring" the various watering places. This month Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster and the Missess Furniss close their houses and go to Newport and Bar Harbor. Major and Mrs. Mallery have returned from Narragansett, where they had been for some days with Mrs. Mallery's sister, Miss Turnure. Miss Turnure will be at Lenox a short time before paying a round of visits.

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The postponement of the Columbia-Defender race at Newport to-morrow again changes the plans of a number of men who were going on for that event. The catboat races, however, seem to divide with automobile trials the attention of a part of society. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, who have arrived at Newport, will not entertain, as has been reported, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Percy Alden, a sister of Mrs. Miller and of Mrs. Robert Goelet.

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Southampton is very gay this week. Last evening Mrs. Aymar Sands gave a cotillion, at which the presents were very handsome, and this evening there will be the weekly dance at the Meadow Club. The golf tournament attracts society to the club on the hills. Cedarhurst and Far Rockaway have not been behind in the race. The young element which distinguished itself last week in a game of polo, said to be as good as any played by their elders, had a hare and hounds chase. This pastime, now made fashionable again by the Vanderbilts and the Newport set, will go the rounds of the other watering places. There was also a large subscription dinner at the Rockaway Hunt.

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With the many camping parties, the Adirondacks are having more than their general run of fashionable people quite early in the season. Saratoga and Lake George are both holding their own. At the former the hotels are crowded, in expectation of the races, and early in September the Peace Jubilee will take place. Several very charming entertainments have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Caryl and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have been having a number of guests at their beautiful Japanese villa. Lake George, which has taken to steam and naphtha launches—possibly as a foil to the Newport automobile craze—will have a regatta with a number of prizes in the middle of next month.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room next month the question of building a new and elaborate clubhouse on the avenue is to be considered. The site of the present clubhouse on Bellevue Avenue and Church Street is one of the very best in the city for such a purpose. Some of its members are the leading men in the financial and social world, including such gentlemen as John Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, E. J. Berwind, Royal Phelps Carroll, Robert M. Cushing, George B. De Forest, John R. Drexel, George R. Fearing, Daniel B. Fearing, Elbridge T. Gerry, John N. A. Griswold, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Woodbury Kane, George Gordon King, L. L. Lorillard, Ogden Mills, Charles M. Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick Sheldon, H. A. C. Taylor, William R. Travers, H. McK. Twombly, James J. Van Alen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, Edward S. Willing, Richard L. Willing, R. T. Wilson, Ross R. Winans, Egerton L. Winthrop, and J. J. Wysong.

The Sons of the American Revolution will hold the annual dinner of the organization on the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29. The committee in charge of the banquet is the Hon. D. B. Fearing, F. P. Garretson, and Lieut. Commander J. B. Murdock. In response to a communication from the General Secretary asking cooperation for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the burial of George Washington, which falls on Dec. 14, W. W. Sherman and Secretary William F. Ward were appointed to take charge of the matter.

The prominent arrivals to-day among the cottage colony included Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who came from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson in their launch Nourmahal for the season. Col. and Mrs. Astor are now the guests of Mrs. Astor at Beechwood, and later will visit Mrs. Willing, Mrs. Astor's mother.

As soon as Col. Astor landed from his yacht to-day his automobile was turned over to him and, after driving Mrs. Astor to Beechwood he came back into the city to attend to various matters. Col. Astor's manipulation of the carriage was the best seen here this Summer among the men drivers.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Robert I. Gammell, William Payne Thompson, Mrs. William R. Travers, and James Stillman arrived from New York this evening.

G. Van Nest of New York is visiting here among the cottagers.

The polo players have begun practice on the new grounds, which are already in very good condition. Several sheds are being erected for stabling the ponies, which are expected on Saturday. Tents are now being erected on the grounds for use as a temporary club quarters and until the new clubhouse is erected.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave her first large dinner party of the season this evening at Fair Lawn, at which about twenty-four guests were present. Mrs. Burden has a number of cards out for several large dinners in August.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp has started a new afternoon dinner fad, which was tried last Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Kemp entertained at dinner, after which the guests were driven to their cottages in automobiles, with carriages following.

Mrs. Bancroft gave her first reception of the season this afternoon at Purgatory, and it was largely attended.

F. Cope Whitehouse is arranging for a dinner at The Berkely in honor of Miss Julia Dent Grant.

G. P. Messervey has gone to Lynn to visit his mother.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. William B. Rogers. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor entertained at lunch.

Mrs. C. L. Best held her first serial entertainment in several seasons on Wednesday last at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, which was very largely attended by the cottage colony and the army and navy officers. Mrs. Best has been in mourning for the past two seasons and has remained with her daughter very quietly at her cottage.

Miss Anna Sands has gone to the Mills cottage for the season.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas is registered at the Cliffs.

George J. Gould arrived on his yacht Atalanta this afternoon, and this evening entertained at dinner on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Mills and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and family are expected here from Europe Saturday.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and his family will not return to Newport this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold of New York are visiting Pembroke Jones at the Cloisters.

The new steam yacht Idalia, owned by Eugene Tompkins of Boston, arrived here to-day, with the owner and a party of guests on board.

The members of the Mianetuck Golf Club attended the clambake given on the grounds in large numbers this evening.

Miss Virginia Gammell, one of the season's débutantes, has taken up the automobile, and to-day was speeding along the avenue with her instructor. Mrs. John R. Drexel was also out for a spin with Mrs. Nelson, who is a good automobile driver.

Dwight Braman has arrived for a few days at the Berkeley, and will go to his place on Frenchman's Bay, near Bar Harbor, for fishing and boating.

Roland King is visiting his extensive estate.

Casino registers include Samuel S. Beard, J. B. Murdock, H. B. Beass, G. C. Davison, William R. A. Rooney, E. J. Dorn, James G. Doyle, and Dr. Charles L. Nichols.

Golf Club registers include Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Miss F. L. Johnson, Mrs. H. L. R. Emett, C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Stanley Mortimer, Nelson Brown, and Payne Whitney.

Jamestown was the scene of an automobile hold-up this afternoon, where the roads are swampy, caused by heavy rains during the past two days. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., started to ride to Narragnsett Pier, and had crossed over to Jamestown, when the carriage sunk about eight inches in the mud. All efforts to release the carriage from its sunken position were fruitless until two laborers helped Mr. Vanderbilt to drag his carriage out of the mud, and only to mire a few yards further and then to wheel into another mudbank. Mrs. Vanderbilt here jumped out, and the carriage was again hauled to dry land, but both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt deserted it and went to the Pier by horse and carriage.

The Casino dance was well attended this evening, and although the weather was anything but cool, dancing was very generally indulged in. The balconies were well filled with spectators, including several of the cottagers, who merely looked on the merry scene below. Among those present were Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Miss Kane, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Little, Lieut. Louis Little, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Reginald Brooks, Miss Maude Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, J. W. B. Stokes, Miss French, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs Charles Astor Bristed, Miss King, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Swan, Miss Oelrichs, Count Giusseppe Della Gherardesca, the Marquis De San Vite, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest Miss Burden, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Gerry, the Hon. aDniel B. Kearing, James Hude Beekman, John Whipple, Miss Goddard, R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith, and many of the officers from the North Atlantic Squadron, torpedo and training stations, and war college.

F. W. Andrews, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and Mrs. Lloyd Brice entertained at dinner this evening.

C. H. MACKAY SAILS FOR HOME.

English Reports of the Illness of His Wife Unfounded.

LONDON, July 27.—Clarence H. Mackay sailed for the United States to-day on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from Queenstown. The papers here say that Mr. Mackay's departure was owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Mackay; but the correspondent of The Associated Press is informed that Mrs. Mackay's condition is not serious. Mrs. Mackay is in delicate health and Mr. Mackay is returning to the United States at her request. As he is to remain for some time he has given up his tenancy of Broderick Castle, Scotland, which he took for the Autumn.

NEWPORT, July 27.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who is at the George Tiffany villa here, is in good health.

THE HAND-TRAIN NUPTIALS.

New York Lawyer and the Daughter of Capt. Train to Wed Aug. 5.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—An event of more than usual interest will take place at Bar Harbor during the visit of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Sampson, namely, the marriage of Miss Susan Train, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Train of the United States battleship Massachusetts, to Augustus Noble Hand, son of Richard L. Hand of Elizabethport, N. J. The wedding is set for Aug. 5, the day following the Parker-Baker nuptials, and the presence of the officers of the fleet will add lustre to the occasion.

A large number of invitations have been issued for the church ceremony, which will be performed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will be attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Train, her sister, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom.

Mr. Hand, who is practicing law in New York, is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '90, and of the Harvard Law School, class of '94. His best man will be his cousin, Learned Hand of Albany, N. Y. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Russell Train, a cadet on the Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Albert Sprague Bard, and Luther B. Pollard of New York, and Arthur Devon Hill of Boston.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party will be escorted aboard the battleship Massachusetts by a guard of sailors, and the wedding reception will be held on board the battleship, making a striking contrast to scenes enacted aboard this same vessel only a year ago.

Mr. A. C. Train of Cambridge, a brother of the prospective bride, with his family, is a prominent member of the Summer colony here.

Thomson—Northrop.

The marriage of Miss E. Josephine Northrop, daughter of the late William Watson Northrop of Indianapolis, to John Crawford Thomson of this city was celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, July 26, at noon. The bride was given away by her brother, C. P. Northrop.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Abel G. Hopkins.

Abel G. Hopkins, D. D., Ph. D., Professor of Latin in Hamilton College, died at his home in Clinton, N. Y., yesterday. He was born at Avon Springs Dec. 5, 1844. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '66, and after completing a course at Auburn Theological Seminary, in which his father was an instructor, he accepted the Professorship of Latin at Hamilton, a position which he retained till his death. He was stricken with paralysis in June, and has since been steadily failing. He was accorded the degree of Ph.D. by Lafayette College in 1887 and the degree of D. D. by Hamilton College in 1899. For several years he had served as Dean of the Faculty. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JESSE HEIFLEIGH, aged seventy-nine years, Superintendent of the Sunday School Publications of the Church of God, died yesterday from injuries sustained Wednesday night, by falling down the cellar stairs at his residence in Harrisburg, Penn. He was one of the well-known ministers of the Church of God, and he was for years Secretary and Treasurer of its book concern at Harrisburg.

FREE FIGHT ON A STEAMBOAT.

Negro Excursionists Engage in a General Row on the Blackbird.

While the steamboat Blackbird, with a barge in tow, was proceeding up the Hudson River yesterday afternoon with a party of negro excursionists from Elizabeth, N. J., an ugly quarrel was started in the barrdom. There were about 1,200 men, women, and children in the party. Nobody seemed to know what started the fight, but within a few minutes a score of men were involved and the quarrel became so exciting that women screamed and the children ran about in terror and were with difficulty restrained from jumping overboard. There were two Elizabeth detectives on the Blackbird, but they were powerless to quell the disturbance.

The Captain of the Blackbird headed his boat for the foot of Seventy-first Street and hoisted a signal of distress. Policeman Hennify of the Sixty-eighth Street Station saw the signal and gave an alarm, which resulted in a squad of reserves boarding the Blackbird as soon as she reached Seventy-first Street. The fighting was still in progress, and the policemen, with drawn clubs, were obliged to force their way into the barroom They speedily quelled the disturbance, and, at the instance of Charles Hazen, the manager of the excursion, they arrested Alfred Allen, Howard Bingham, George Voorhees, and John Frederick, all negro residents of Elizabeth, and Charles Oliver, a colored coachman of Lake Hopatcong. Joseph Bingham, the brother of one of the men arrested was found lying on

NEW TAX ON PAWNBROKERS

Internal Revenue Stamp Upon Receipts Containing Storage Clause.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Money Lenders Must Obey Federal Laws—The Pawnbrokers Express the Greatest Indignation.

Hereafter, according to a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, all pawnbrokers whose pawn tickets carry the rignt of storage—that is to say, contain a storage clause in the receipt given—will be forced to put a twenty-five-cent stamp on each ticket. The new order, which has spread consternation among the pawnbrokers of the city, has just been received at the Collector's office, and will be put in force at once. Its purport, which explains the reasons for its enforcement, is as follows:

This office has received a number of communications asking that opportunity be given for the presentation of oral and written arguments in opposition to its ruling that certain tickets or receipts of pawnbrokers are liable to stamp tax as warehouse receipts. It seems desirable that the matter be further explained in order that individual cases of liability may be determined.

The theory upon which the ruling proceeds is as follows:

The act of June 13, 1898, imposes a stamp tax of 25 cents upon a "warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard," with the exception specified in the act.

In some States the rate of interest which may be lawfully charged by a pawnbroker for money loaned by him upon goods deposited is limited by law. To avoid this limitation, some pawnbrokers have adopted a form of ticket or receipt for articles deposited with them which contains a "storage" clause, and in some instances this part of the receipt is filled out with figures which indicate that a portion of the charge made for the accommodation is on account of storage. In other instances this portion of the receipt is not filled out.

This office has held that pawnbrokers bring themselves within the operation of the act of June 13, 1898, when they hold on storage any article deposited with them for which they give a receipt. When such receipt has the storage clause it is a reasonable presumption that they do hold the goods on storage. This presumption cannot be rebutted by a declaration of the pawnbroker that the storage clause in the receipt is void. It must be rebutted by satisfactory proof that the goods are not "held on storage," be-cause no charge has been made on account of storage.

Again, it is not imperative, however, that the receipt should on the face of it indicate that storage had been charged, if, in fact, it has been. To determine whether a charge has been made on account of storage the facts may be gleaned from any record that is available. The receipt itself may be analyzed, and if, from its date and the amount loaned, or time for which loaned, and the total sum to be repaid, it appears that a charge has been made in excess of the legal interest allowed in the locality to be charged for the accommodation the presumption will be that the excess is charged on account of storage, and such presumption can only be overcome by satisfactory evidence that the charge has been all on account of interest, or for something else than storage.

Pawnbrokers who, to avoid State laws of limitation on interest rates, claim compensation for storing the goods of their customers, while at the same time denying the liability of their receipts to stamp tax under the act of June 13, 1898, should be required to prove that they are conducting their business at least in accordance with the United States law.

Collector Treat said yesterday that such collections had been made in Chicago and elsewhere, and it was stated that the enforcement of the new ruling here would be begun at once.

Pawnbrokers who were seen in reference to the matter were highly indignant. They said that it was evidently the intention of the Government to persecute them.

"We pay $500 now for a license from the State and $20 a year as a war tax," said a pawnbroker, "and now they want to charge us more. Of course, the extra money won't come out of our pocket, as we will simply deduct the 25 cents from the amount loaned, but it will mean a less return upon their goods to the pawnors, and perhaps may deter many from doing business with us."

HOEY TRANSFER UPHELD.

Justice Russell Holds that the Actor Was of Sound Mind When He Deeded Property to His Wife.

The suit brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, the mother of William Hoey, the actor, joined with a number of his sisters, and by nephews and nieces, to set aside a conveyance of real estate in this city made by him a year and a half before his death to his wife, Helena G. Hoey, has been dismissed by Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried. The action was based upon the charge that the deceased was of unsound mind and memory, and did not know that he was executing the deed. Justice Russell says he has, nevertheless, "concluded to open up the case for a full review of the testimony upon the additional allegation of undue influence, because the evidence is all in, mainly without objection, which the plaintiffs can give upon that additional charge, on which they relied also upon the trial, and also because the matter of undue influence is so closely tied to weakness of mind that it should be usually considered to possibly sustain an action to set aside transfers, where the evidence would not justify a finding that the grantor was of unsound mind.

"The evidence of unsoundness," says Justice Russell, in his opinion, "is utterly insufficient to justify any court in transgressing the wishes and the right of action of the deceased grantor. Vagaries and eccentric conduct may tend to show mental disease, and, when coupled with proof of death by paresis, may be sufficient to justify the conclusion of imbecility. But each case is sui generis. What would be extreme evidence of incomprehensible conduct in a staid clergyman, doctor, lawyer, or editor, might be very natural in one whose life was of jest and variety, and who devoted himself to the amusement of other people. William Hoey was evidently a man of rare and exuberant humor, his habitual study was to cultivate that sense, and attract others, not only by his mimicry, but also by eccentricities which would cause his name to be exploited. His life was in one sense a continuous piece of acting, on and off the stage, and his acts and vagaries, hurtful to no one save perhaps himself, were in unison with his habitual current of action. A year and a half elapsed from the execution of the deed to his death, and that death may have been very likely hastened, as also some of his eccentricities caused, by the freedom of convivial habits, which not only let down the restraint of strict decorum of manner, but also weakened the physical powers of a man living largely in the display of his own emotions. His residence at the sanitarium was so caused, and the evidence of the manager plainly shows that Hoey had a clear mind and understanding when he left that retreat. He could also act as well as ever after the deed was executed, repeating the lines not only of plays before committed, but also of new ones freshly learned.

"The counsel for the plaintiffs strenuously urge that Mrs Hoey, being a loyal, affectionate, and devoted wife, her influence was presumably greater than if the contrary had been true, and also that Hoey himself was conscious of failing powers. To whom, then, should a man, fearing possibly his ability to properly deal with his own property, in the not distant future, and perhaps apprehensive of early death, transfer that property but to that same loyal, affectionate, and devoted wife? He had no children. There is a singular dearth of evidence, which is usual in such cases, of expressed desire to benefit his relatives; of what he had already done for those relatives; of any close intimacy with them, showing by inference a wish that they should share in his prosperity, or of the pecuniary necessities of those relatives whom he left behind.

"There was no apparent opportunity on the part of Mrs Hoey to accomplish this transfer by dominating influence. He himself originated the plan when he was in Chicago and she was in New York. After the first conveyance appeared to have some defect in its execution, he persisted in sending a second deed to her. His letters show clearly that the conveyance was the result of the prompting of his own heart. He remained contented and happy after its execution, for a year and a half, till his death. There is no room for the belief that any undue influence upon him procured the conveyance."

LEGAL NOTES.

LEGAL ASPECT OF COLLISION BETWEEN WAGON AND STREET CAR.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment recovered by James G. Bryant in a municipal court, in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages resulting from his wagon being run into by one of the company's cars. The plaintiff was at the intersection of Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, on his way down town. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion of the court, said: "Two carriages were standing at the corner, which prevented the plaintiff from driving between the westerly track and the curb, and the plaintiff thereupon drove upon the car track and continued thereon until near the middle of the block, when he turned from the track toward the west, and when the front wheels of his wagon were off the track the hind wheels were struck by a down-town car, and the injuries complained of resulted from such collision. The above statement contains all the testimony on the part of the plaintiff as to the occurrence. It does not appear, although it may be said that the plaintiff was compelled to go upon defendant's tracks at a point where he first went upon Sixth Avenue and that he was compelled to remain in that situation; and it does appear that he voluntarily continued to occupy the dangerous position he had assumed until he was near the middle of the block. At no time did he endeavor in any way to ascertain whether there was a car approaching, nor does it appear from the testimony produced by him, how far distant the car was, either at the time he went upon the track or at the time he attempted to leave it. He relied entirely upon the vigilance of the motorman of the car to avoid being struck. This does not show freedom from contributory negligence on his part. (Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad 34 App. Div., 271.)"

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VACANT LOTS OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN NOT TAXABLE.—The National Academy of Design has succeeded by writ of certiorari in setting aside an assessment for taxes for 1898 imposed upon its lots on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth Street and Cathedral Avenue, where it proposes to erect a building for its occupancy in place of the structure at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, which the association has occupied for over forty years. Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, before whom the proceeding was brought, holds that under the tax law of 1896, the property is exempt from taxation. That law provides that the real property of any such corporation, held by it exclusively for one or more of the purposes enumerated, including the mental or moral improvement of men or women, or for educational, scientific, literary, or library purposes, from which no rent or income was derived, "though not in actual use therefor, by reason of the absence of suitable buildings or improvements thereon, if the construction of such buildings or improvements be in progress, or is in good faith contemplated," shall be exempt from taxation. At the time of the assessment, the National Academy of Design had sold the Twenty-third Street premises, but occupied them as a tenant until the building on its new site, purchased in March, 1897, could be erected. After drawings and specifications, according to the plans selected, had been made, and the work of borings for the purpose of investigating the soil and rock foundations of the site had been proceeded with, the building operations had been suspended for various reasons. The Court holds it was shown that at the time of the assessment the construction of the buildings upon the site was in good faith contemplated by the association, and that it appears that no officer, member, or employe of the association received any pecuniary profits from its operations except that the instructors are members, some of whom receive a salary.

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TITLE ON PARTITION SALE.—Upon a sale for $23,000, of premises in Greenwich Street, last January, in the partition suit of Josephine H. Hubbard against Mary L. Housley and others, the purchaser, Mitchell A. C. Levy, refused to complete his purchase, although he had taken possession and advertised the premises for sale, because the lot was not quite of the dimensions mentioned in the description and because of a defect of title. On his appeal, the First Appellate Division has affirmed an order requiring him to complete his purchase and denying his motion to be relieved from it. Mrs. Ann L. Noe, who had title to this property, bequeathed it as part of her residuary estate to her executors in trust to take possession and convert it into money, and to divide the proceeds into four equal parts, one of which was given to her son, William Noe. In this partition action James H. Noe, her executor, was made a party defendant, but William Noe was not. The purchaser claimed that the devise referred to did not convey any title to the executor, and therefore the undivided one-fourth of the land of which she was seized descended at her death to her four children, and that one of them, William, was the owner of one-fourth of her interest, being one-sixteenth of the whole premises; and that he, as such owner in fee, should have been made a party defendant in the action, and because he was not the title was defective. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that the clause of Mrs. Noe's will referred to operated to vest the title to her undivided one-fourth of the premises in her executor, and therefore it was not necessary to make any other person party to the action in respect to that portion. (85 N. Y. 53.) The Court also held that Mr. Levy had waived objection as to the measurement.

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COURTS WILL NOT AID CLIENTS TO CHEAT THEIR LAWYERS.—Lillian V. Stillwell sued Abner Armstrong, in the Municipal Court, for rent at $75 per month, amounting to $225, under a lease. The tenant claimed an eviction by reason of the dangerous condition of the walls and counter-claimed $500 for loss of business. Mrs. Stillwell, who claimed it was the tenant's duty to keep the house in repair, recovered judgment for $245.22. Pending Mr. Armstrong's appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, the landlord and tenant settled their differences without the aid or the knowledge of their respective lawyers. P. A. McManus, the tenant's lawyer, when the case was called said the parties had settled and wished to withdraw the appeal. Harry Overington, the attorney for Mrs. Stillwell, having heard of the settlement, retained ex-Senator George F. Langbein to protect his interests. Mr. Langbein objected to any oral statements and demanded that the allegations of the defendant be put in writing under oath and a copy served upon him, which was ordered by the Court. When the matter came up again Mr. Langbein claimed the Court would not aid the parties to cheat their counsel out of payment for their services and the costs and fees fixed by law by a clandestine and surreptitious settlement, but would leave the parties where they had placed themselves. The Court, in an opinion by Justice MacLean, sustained this view, saying that, in opposition to the motion to withdraw the appeal, "the attorney for the plaintiff showed by affidavits that he had not been relieved from or asked to abandon his representation of the plaintiff, and that he was interested in the action to the extent of one-half of any recovery by the plaintiff. Under such objection, coupled with substantial interest of the plaintiff's attorney in the cause of action, and no payment or tender having been made of the costs already accrued, the motion must be denied. No appearance or opposition except the above being offered, the judgment must, upon motion of respondent, be affirmed with costs."

RECORD OF FIRE LOSSES.

Total for Twenty-four Years, $2,585,186,186.

The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1899, containing a review of the fire record in this country for 1898, have just been issued. The volume contains a record of losses by States and Territories during 1898, with exhibits of the monthly, annual, and aggregate fire losses in the United States during the last twenty-four years.

"The fire waste in 1898, which was $130,593,905," the volume states, "brings the record of the fire loss in this country during twenty-four years up to the enormous total of $2,585,186,186. The sum distributed by the insurance companies last year was $73,796,080, and the total sum distributed by the insurance companies during twenty-four years amounts to $1,512,698,528."

The average property loss per fire during 1898 was $1,868, and the average insurance loss was $1,056. Of the kinds of property burned, 44.75 per cent. consisted of dwellings and boarding houses, 6.29 per cent. manufacturing establishments, and 1.85 per cent. hotels, clubs, and restaurants.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to Wisconsin.

The Cincinnati Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

The Fire Insurance rate war in Newark showed evidences yesterday of extending beyond what is known as the "preferred business." One offer to place the insurance on a mattress factory at "panic rates" has already been made.

It was reported on good authority yesterday that Commissioner Clunie of the California Insurance Department has decided to come to this city for the purpose of conferring with the head office managers in regard to several controversial elements in the San Francisco fire insurance situation.

A dispatch from Lansing, Mich., states that the Insurance Department of that State has collect d by means of special examinations nearly $10,000 in taxes in excess of the amount paid on Michigan earnings included in the annual reports of the companies, and that two of the largest companies are considering the advisability of bringing suit to recover the additional amount paid in this way.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.
The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.
The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.
Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
5% LAND GRANT BONDS.
The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.
The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.
Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.
R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 17, 1899.
The interest due August 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. August 2d, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 1st next to stockholders of record on August 4th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1899.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL e HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 % Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95c. per share, at the Banking House of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on August 15th next, on presentation of Coupon No. 18.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

Saturday Review of Books and Art,
Published by
The New York Times
CONTENTS TO-MORROW:
LETTERS FROM THE DEAD.
Some of the Manuscripts in the Gluck Collection Buffalo Public Library—A Notable Catalogue.
PROF. NORTON'S LIFE OF KIPLING
Biography of the Poet of War and Conquest by Charles Eliot Norton.
ALFRED THE GREAT.
The Thousandth Anniversary of his Death to be Celebrated in England Next October—The Memorial Volume.
JAPAN AS IT IS.
Stafford Ransome's New Volume Called "Japan in Transition"—Modern Japan in Fiction.
LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.
FRENCH DRAMATIC INSTINCT.
A Study, Near at Hand, of the Parisian and of Paris Life. By MINNIE ROBINSON.
A MODERN VIEW OF CROMWELL.
Two Recent Books About Him—Cromwell as a Soldier—A Story of the Great Civil War in England.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 27	287,252
To date this year	107,529,751
Corresponding date last year	56,896,848

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 27	$1,626,000
To date this year	$597,472,620
Corresponding date last year	$466,632,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Hocking Valley pf	½
Am. Car & F. pf	½	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. Malting	1¼	Lake Erie & West	1¾
Am. Malting pf	4	Lake E. & W. pf	3½
Am. Sugar Ref	2⅝	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Manhattan Con	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	National Steel	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	New York Central	⅝
Col. Midland pf	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Pitts. & West. pf	3½
Cont. Tobacco pf	2½	Pullman Car	1
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	St. Joseph & G. I.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	½	St. L. S'w'n.	⅝
Dul., So. S. & Atl.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Flint & P. M.	1	Union Pacific pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	1⅞	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Express	1	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1¾
Int. Paper pf	2¾	St. Paul & Omaha	½
N. Y. Air Brake	5	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & Canton 1st, t. r.	1	Kent. Cent. 4s	1½
Erie 1st ext. 4s	3	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¾
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s.	1⅝	Norf. & West. 4s	1½
Green Bay deb. B	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s.	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brokers' offices are almost deserted. Customers representing outside public interests as well as professional traders seem disposed to take rest during the midsummer heat. Notable as is the indisposition to buy stocks, there is even more pronounced disposition upon the part of owners not to sell. Thus the market stays almost featureless.

In various quarters, however, appear indications of progress under way in negotiations of large consequence. And when final activity does begin it will probably be accompanied with the disclosure that extraordinary accomplishments have been brought about and are ready to serve as a basis for material improvement in market values.

European orders are discernible in many parts of the market. Gold export talk cuts small figure. Even money-market theorists have given up fixing squeezes in loan rates. No threats against the stability of values appear anywhere. Some efforts are made to create apprehension over possible labor difficulties, but so insignificant is foundation for such representations that the Street gives no practical heed to the tales put in circulation.

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Yesterday's market was more active than heretofore, and with the activity came strength. The tone was unmistakably bullish and speculative sentiment showed much improvement. Professional scalpers continued bearish, but among the larger interests and the commission houses there was a disposition to buy stocks and to bull the market such as has not been in evidence for weeks past. In such standard shares as the Grangers, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and others of that class, and also in some of the high-priced industrials, pronounced strength was based on buying that was significant. That the larger interests—the rulers of the market—are bullish is evident. That the Wall Street public is bullish and stands ready to buy stocks whenever encouraged is also evident. And the combination of these two promises good and improving times for believers in American securities.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought moderately in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking considerable Louisville and small lots of Atchison preferred, New York Central, Northern and Union Pacifics, and St. Paul. The foreign operations amounted to about 12,000 shares. The feeling abroad upon American stocks seemed to be much improved—a factor which the foreign houses attributed more to London's relief over the money situation there than to any new appreciation of Americans. The early London buying was an important influence in making this market firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £422,000; circulation, decreased £64,000; bullion, increased £357,992; other securities, decreased £1,050,000; other deposits, decreased £729,000; public deposits, increased £112,000; notes, reserve, increased £395,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.29 per cent. Last week it was 42.80 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The decision yesterday of the Bank of England to make no advance in its minimum discount rate had good effect on financial sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic. The London stock market reflected the relief felt there, and Wall Street interests were also pleased by the indication of easier conditions abroad. Coming, as it does, close upon the completion of the fortnightly settlement of the London Stock Exchange, the bank's action was regarded as more than usually significant.

The Bank of England's weekly statement also evidenced easier money conditions at London. It showed a rise in the proportion of reserve to liability to 44.2 per cent., or within about 1 per cent. of last year. The bank gained £357,992 bullion during the week. The loan account was reduced £1,000,000. Exchange at both Paris and Berlin advanced sharply during the day.

NORTHWESTERN PROSPERITY.

Mr. Henry Villard is quoted by a Seattle newspaper as saying of the Western outlook:

Twenty-five years ago I established the Alaska Steamship Company, and for many years was closely identified with it. The Pacific Coast Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company were also my properties, the latter until 1884, when I sold it with some other coast securities. It was the Edison Electric Company securities I sold two weeks ago. The plant I owned until 1890. These and many other of the early enterprises which contributed to the growth of this city were started by me, and while for a season they looked like quiet securities, they are all now on a splendid paying basis, quoted high in the market, and to me a source of pride.

When I was here last the whole country was on the eve of a panic. Things did not look very promising for Seattle, but during the interim a great change, and one most marked, has taken place. Stagnation has been supplanted by prosperity, evidence of which can be seen on every hand. I have visited the principal cities of Washington on this trip. Spokane is enjoying a season of prosperity, but is it in any way to be compared to Seattle, which without doubt is the most prosperous and promising city in the Northwest? The change is a permanent one, and a great future is in store for Seattle. The city and its natural advantages are all well known among Eastern capitalists, and Eastern capitalists are now at work to secure some more Seattle securities. This is the best indication of future prosperity for this city that I can give you, and with each year I believe this tendency to invest here will increase.

I will watch the rapid growth of Seattle with much pride, and expect at no great future date to see an astonishing growth here.

ST. PAUL'S MONTH AND YEAR.

Burlington led the Granger group yesterday, making a net gain of a full point, whereas the others advanced only fractionally. The stock seemed to be under less pressure than St. Paul or Rock Island, both of which were held down by realizing and sales for the short account. Flower brokers continued conspicuous as buyers of Rock Island, and also of the St. Louis Southwesterns, both of which were again strong.

St. Paul was variously affected by the company's detailed statement of earnings for the month of June. The increase in gross, amounting to nearly $650,000, was, of course, known, but traders tried to sell the stock down on the relatively light gain in net, amounting to $127,000. Some little long stock came out on the professional selling, but the Street as a whole did not seem to see anything alarming in the figures, and so bought instead of selling, as the bears hoped. It was explained that the comparatively small gain in the net for the month and the heavy increase in operating expenses were the results of the company's liberal expenditures out of earnings for improvements—a policy to which the St. Paul management has adhered for a long time past.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, St. Paul shows gross earnings of $38,310,632, an increase of $4,120,968 over the previous year. Operating expenses were $23,962,806, an increase of $2,761,270. Net earnings were $14,347,795, an increase of $1,359,698.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS ATTACK.

Bearish room traders thought yesterday that they had found a good opportunity for a turn on the short side of People's Gas when it was announced that seven property owners in Chicago had applied to the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain People's Gas and the city from laying, or permitting to be laid, pipes of the Gas Company in various streets, on the ground that the company is a monopoly created in violation of law. Short selling based on this, however, was by no means profitable, for the stock held well above 118 all day; nor was the opportunity for bearishness of long duration, for before the close it was announced that Judge Chetlain had refused to grant the desired injunction.

Regarding the suit, Mr. F. S. Winston, attorney for the company, was quoted in the dispatches as saying:

"It is a rehash of the suits decided last year in our favor by Judge Dunn and Judge Gibbons. There is a company named, I think, the Cook County Light Company, which has been trying for some time to get from the Council a permit to lay gas mains. That company has tried at different times to prevent our company from entering the streets in question."

According to Chicago newspapers, officers of the Ogden Gas Company admit that negotiations are on for the purchase of the control by the People's Gas. Officials of the latter company, however, say no offer has been made. It is asserted positively that a direct offer was made last week for the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Ogden Company, all of which is in the hands of a trustee.

TOBACCO SHARES ACTIVE.

Among the strongest features of yesterday's market were the tobacco shares. Continental Tobacco common was active to the extent of nearly 25,000 shares, and ran up to 42⅞, gaining more than a full point net for the day. The preferred touched 85, and gained 2½ points net. American Tobacco sold at 98½, and gained 1 point.

The buying of all three stocks looked like inside manipulation, although the rumormongers furnished ample reasons for the upward movement. The Continental Company was said to be earning much more than the dividend on the preferred, and gossip said that a payment will be made on the stock in September or October. The most widely circulated bull point on American Tobacco was that the company contempl

account, 105 11-16; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian Pacific, 99¾; St. Paul, 185⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 76⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 142½; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10½; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, £11 5s.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day, £201,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 22.92; Lisbon, .37; Rome, 7.52.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in Chicago and Alton subscriptions and a very few other issues, no activity was shown in yesterday's curb market. The irregularity that has shown in the market for some time past continued, but at the end of the day most of the net changes of importance were on the side of gains. Early in the day some activity was shown in Rubber Goods common, which under some selling pressure fell off about one-half of 1 point. The opening sale was made at 30½, and between that figure and 30 more than 500 shares changed hands. It was feared that the stock that is to be issued to acquire the Dunlop tire would be put upon the market and cause a decline, and this led to the selling of some long stock. It is not true, however, that the new issue of stock will come upon the market at present. It is stated on excellent authority that it has been agreed between the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the persons who are to receive the new stock that it shall be held for two years, thus avoiding the sudden placing in the market of a large block of the stock. The common stock of the Rubber Goods Company closed yesterday at 29¾ bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point. The preferred made a fractional net gain, closing at 86¼ bid. All the reports in regard to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company continue to be of the most favorable character.

The report that the proposed issue of $10,000,000 of Chicago and Alton 3 per cent. bonds had been purchased by a large banking house was confirmed yesterday. Goldman, Sachs & Co. are at the head of a syndicate that has bought the entire first issue of bonds. A member of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. stated yesterday that the bonds were bought to be resold, but that they would not be put upon the market for some months to come. The report that one of the large life insurance companies had agreed to take a large part of the bonds could not be confirmed. Rumor had it that the price paid for the bonds by the purchasing syndicate was 96, and on the curb yesterday the bid for the bonds advanced sharply to that figure. Nothing definite, however, could be learned in regard to the price paid for the bonds, and the rumor that the figure was 96 was not generally credited. The Chicago and Alton subscriptions were the most active issue in yesterday's curb market. Not much less than $250,000 of the subscriptions changed hands yesterday, and there was little fluctuation in the price of the issue. It closed at 113¼ bid, a slight recession from the previous day's closing bid.

The active demand for the St. Louis subscriptions that developed on Wednesday continued yesterday, and there was a further sharp advance in the bids for these subscriptions. They sold up to 125⅝ and closed at 124 bid, a net gain of 2½ points. Trust Company of America stock was fairly active and fluctuated widely. Early in the day it sold at 297, and then declined below 295. For a good part of the day it was offered at 295, with no bid better than 290. Late in the afternoon the stock rebounded about 5 points, and several lots of the stock changed hands at 297 and 298. It closed at 296½ bid, a net loss of 2 points for the day.

Republic Iron and Steel was very dull, but the report of a strike at the company's works, at Youngstown, Ohio, had very little effect on the bids for the stock. The common stock closed at 17⅜ bid and the preferred at 63¼ bid, recessions that in neither issue amounted to more than one-half of 1 point. Little was known about the strike by persons in this city closely connected with the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and it was not thought that the strike would prove an embarrassing factor to the company as the published reports seemed to indicate was likely. Later this view was confirmed by the report that the strike had been settled during the day.

New Amsterdam Gas common sold up to 81¾ and closed at 81½ bid, a slight advance over Wednesday's closing bid. Wednesday's rumor of the possibility of the New Amsterdam Gas Company being placed in the hands of a receiver was commented upon yesterday, but had no apparent effect on the price of that company's securities. The rumor was not considered well founded, and was not definite enough to cause any liquidation in the stock.

American Air Power sold at 70, and at the close was offered at that figure, the best bid being 68¾. This was a decline of 4 points from the previous sale, and it caused considerable comment, as it occurred in face of the report that the company's air power cars had been put in regular operation on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street line.

Bay State Gas, that had been very dull for a number of days, became active yesterday and sold down to 1⅝. Several thousand shares of the stock changed hands at 1⅝ and 1¾, and the stock closed at 1⅝ bid, a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point. No explanation of the decline was had except that advices to sell the stock had come from Boston, where the stock was said to be selling at 1½. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31½	32
Amsterdam pf	57½	58½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	100⅞
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	26¼	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	..	77
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	66½	67½
National Gramophone	80	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	68	73
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	17⅜	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63¼	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98¼	98¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86¼	86¾
Standard Oil Trust	463	465
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27¾
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	68¼	70
British Columbia Copper	9⅞	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	113¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	96½
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't trad.	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25½
General Carriage	34⅜	37½
Illinois Transportation	5½	6
Markeen Copper	9	9¼
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅜
New England Transportation	9¼	10¼
New York Transportation	21½	22
Pittsburg, Bessimer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	124	125
Tennessee Copper	18¾	19½
Trust Company of America	296½	298
Union Copper	32	..
United Verde Extension	3	4½
•Wahnita Copper	4	7

•Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) con. stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, (new)	93¾	94¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	35⅞
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103¼	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	32	34
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metrotpolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	101½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co	60	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	200	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99½	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Cuban bonds, 1903	92¼
Cuban bonds, 1872	⅛@⅜
Fern. Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The market was much the same to-day as for several days past—practically featureless and with hardly enough business doing to deserve any comment. The copper shares, although neglected, as a class were fairly well supported. Gossip about the expected early Amalgamated dividend continued, but nothing definite as to dividends developed, and predictions concerning the rate and time of payment can therefore be set down as guesses pure and simple. Once this matter is settled it may furnish the whole copper share list with a fresh inspiration. Arcadian was held steady at from 68 to 69, Centennial was up a fraction, Montana sold at from 354 to 358 ex dividend, Utah at 44, Parrot at 53, and Old Dominion at 38½.

In the general market there was a considerable trading in Atchison. Cochiti again came in for considerable attention and advanced to 14⅜. Dominion Coal was neglected at 51@51¼, and Mexican Central gained a point to 16½. The short interest in the stock now outstanding is said to be very large.

The money market is showing a little stiffer tone and the inclination to advance rates is extending. As yet, however, the hardening process has not amounted to much, and there is no apprehension that it will. The supply of loanable funds is still abundant, but the banks in some cases are disposed to mark up loans at every possible opportunity. Three per cent. continues to be the loaning rate between banks at the Clearing House, and New York funds are still selling at par.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	187	190
Allouez	7⅞	8	Old Dominion	37½	38
Arcadian	69	69½	Osceola	88	89
Arnold	14½	15¼	Parrot	52½	53½
Ash Bed	2	2½	Pioneer	2 1-16	..
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	161	164
Baltic	33	33½	Rhode Island	7⅜	8
B. & C. C.	..	25	Santa Fe	13¼	13½
Bost. & Mon. 35	35½	358	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	75	80	Shoe	36	36⅛
Cal. & Hec.	815	820	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33	34½	Utah Cons	43½	44
Franklin	19	19½	Washington	..	2
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	46¾	47½	Winona	13	14
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	47	47¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	267¼	Bost. G. 5s.	86	80
Bost. & Low.	240	..	Cent. M. pf.	65	..
Bost. & Me.	..	204	Fitchburg pf.	117	..
Bost. & Pr.	297	300	West End	..	95
Bost. & Ver.	..	111			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	350	..	Lamson St.	34⅜	36¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	145	146	Mex. Tele.	3¾	3⅞
Dom. Coal	51½	..	U. S. Oil	47⅜	47¾
Dom. C. pf.	116	116½	Westinghouse Elec	97	50
Erie Tel.	96	97			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Linseed to-day closed at 50⅝, which was the fraction above the opening and a point above the lowest price of the day. The common stock opened and closed at 11. It sold for 10 during the day. Metropolitan bonds brought 96⅝. There were no other fluctuations of note on the list.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	35	Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	75	Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30	Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3	Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	19
National Biscuit Co. common	117¼	National Biscuit Co. pf	119½
National Carbon common	18	National Carbon pf	81
National Steel common	50	National Steel pf	92
Diamond Match	138	West Chi. Street R. R.	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Bank of the Manhattan Company, Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 27, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	37	Adams Express	114	115	114	115	.....
15⅜	16	1,520	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
62¼	63	608	Am. Car & Found. pf	62⅜	62¾	62⅜	62¾	+ ½
140	..	400	American Coal	150	150	150	150	.....
42	42⅜	500	American Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
50	51	345	Am. Linseed pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	−1⅞
137	140	125	American Express	138½	138½	138½	138½	−1
16¼	16¾	2,075	American Malting Co.	16	16¾	15	16½	+1¼
68	68½	1,416	Am. Malting Co. pf	65	68	64¼	68	+4
56¼	56¾	1,115	American Steel & Wire	56½	56⅝	56	56½	+ ⅜
96	96½	125	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96½	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
158⅞	159	38,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158⅞	159	156½	158⅝	+2⅝
118½	118¾	14	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118	118	118	118	.....
37⅜	38	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	38¼	37	38	+1
84⅜	85	720	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	85½	85⅝	84¼	85	+1
37⅜	38	700	American Tin Plate	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
98⅜	98¼	6,200	American Tobacco	97	98¼	97	98¼	+1
31½	32	1,300	Am. Steel Hoop	32	32⅜	31½	31⅝	.....
77	77½	280	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ½
40	41	100	Ann Arbor pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ½
19⅝	20	335	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	− ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	16,350	At., T. & S. F. pf	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
55¼	55½	630	Anaconda Copper	55½	55½	55¼	55½	.....
47¾	48	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	47¾	48	.....
72½	72¾	240	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72	72	72	.....
114⅞	115	7,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	114⅝	115⅞	114½	115	+ ½
51⅝	52	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51½	52	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
137¼	137⅜	16,515	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136	137½	136	137¼	+1
14¼	14⅜	2,100	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
31	33	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33	33	33	33	+ ½
10¼	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
132	132½	8,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131⅞	132¼	131⅝	132⅜	+ ⅜
160¾	161¼	500	Chicago & Northw	160¾	161½	160	161½	+ ⅛
118⅞	119	11,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¾	119¼	118¼	118⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	15¼	120	Chicago Term. Trans.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
47½	48¾	130	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48¼	48½	48½	48½	− ⅛
58½	59	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	58½	58	58½	.....
99	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	+1
45¾	46	175	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46	46	46	+ ¾
5	7	14	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
17	18	488	Colorado Midland pf	16½	17	16½	17	+1
43½	44	25	Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	.....
16½	17¼	45	Col. Southern 2d pf	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	.....
14	14⅞	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	23,980	Continental Tobac	41¼	42⅞	41⅞	42⅜	+ 1⅛
84¼	84½	3,880	Continental Tobac. pf	82	85	84½	84½	+2½
174	174¼	1,743	Consolidated Gas	173½	174¼	173⅜	174	.....
41½	43	20	Consolidated Ice	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
..	89	20	Consolidated Ice pf	85	85	85	85	.....
121⅛	122¼	385	Delaware & Hudson	121	122¼	121	122¼	+ ⅝
168½	169	200	Del., Lack. & West	168½	168½	168½	168½	+ ½
74⅝	75	380	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	.....
21⅛	21¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
..	..	720	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	+2½
13¼	13⅜	60	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
30¼	37¼	200	Erie 1st pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
57⅞	58¼	787	Federal Steel	57⅝	58	57⅜	58	+ ¼
80⅝	80¾	92	Federal Steel pf	79⅞	80⅜	79⅞	80⅜	.....
30	32	100	Flint & P. M.	29	20	29	29	+1
124⅜	124¾	550	General Electric	124	124⅝	124	124½	+ ¼
68	68	454	Glucose Sugar Ref	68	68	68	68	− ½
165¾	168	910	Great Northern pf	164½	165	164½	165	.....
58	58½	888	Hocking Valley pf	58⅛	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
117	117¼	600	Illinois Central	117	117¼	117	117¼	− ¼
40⅝	41	1,960	International Paper	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
75¼	75½	160	International Paper pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	−2⅜
9¼	9½	10	Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	.....
56⅜	56½	2,300	Laclede Gas	54⅞	57⅜	54⅞	56⅜	+2⅜
19⅜	21¼	4,920	Lake Erie & West	19⅜	21¼	19⅜	21¼	+1⅜
78⅜	81½	2,385	Lake Erie & West. pf	78⅜	81½	78⅜	81½	+3½
70	70	100	Long Island	70	70	70	70	.....
72¼	73	8,436	Louis. & Nash., ex div	72¼	73	72	72⅞	+1¼
117⅛	118¾	1,740	Manhattan Con	117⅛	118¼	117½	118¼	+ ⅜
211	211½	675	Met. Street Railway	211	211½	210¾	211½	+ ⅞
..	..	200	Mex. St. Ry., rights	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
..	..	820	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	− ⅜
..	..	60	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	89¼	90	89¼	90	.....
..	..	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
..	..	9,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35⅞	37¼	35⅞	37	+1
..	..	4,600	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48¼	47	48	+ ½
..	..	150	National Biscuit Co	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
112	115	10	National Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	.....
2	2½	50	National Oil ctfs	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
50½	50⅝	1,140	National Steel	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
92¼	92½	1,050	National Steel pf	91⅜	92½	91⅜	92¼	+ ¾
115⅜	115⅞	620	New Jersey Central	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	.....
199	201	400	New York Air Brake	201	201	199	199	−5
139⅝	139⅞	3,820	New York Central	139½	140¼	139¼	139⅞	− ⅝
212	213	..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	212½	212½	212½	−1½
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West	131	131	131	131	.....
25⅞	26	815	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾	.....
20¼	20⅝	400	Norfolk & Western	20½	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
70¾	70⅞	480	Norfolk & West. pf	70	70¾	70	70⅝	+ ¼
..	..	300	North American	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
50⅜	50½	5,825	Northern Pacific	50⅛	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
77	77¼	1,269	Northern Pacific pf	77	77¼	76⅞	77¼	+ ¼
47¾	48¼	250	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
136¾	136⅞	3,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅜	136¾	136¼	136⅜	+ ⅜
118⅝	119	1,120	People's Gas, Chicago	118¼	118⅞	118⅛	118⅞	+ ⅜
58	61	8,625	P. C. C. & St. L.	58	62¼	58	62¼	+4½
54⅜	54½	575	Pressed Steel Car	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½	+ ⅛
87¾	87¾	605	Pressed Steel Car pf	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅛
13	13½	2,400	Pitts. & Western pf	10	13	10	13	+3½
160	161	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	160¼	161	160¼	161	+1
20¼	21	500	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
59½	59⅝	1,320	Reading 1st pf	59⅝	59⅞	59¼	59¼	.....
31¾	32¼	1,350	Reading 2d p f	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	− ⅜
4⅝	5	100	St. J. & G. I.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¾
10½	10¾	20	St. Louis & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
37	37½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¾	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	− ⅝
16⅞	17	8,600	St. Louis Southw	16	17	16	17	+ ⅜
38⅜	38⅞	4,180	St. Louis Southw. pf	39	39¼	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜
56	57	300	St. Paul & Duluth	56½	56½	56½	56½	−1¾
108	108½	100	St. Paul & Omaha	108	108	108	108	− ½
31⅝	31⅞	800	Southern Pacific	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾	.....
11¼	11⅜	340	Southern Railway	11¾	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
51⅞	52	1,222	Southern Railway pf	51⅞	52	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	500	Standard R. & T.	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅜	1,225	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅜	69⅜	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	500	Texas Pacific	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
..	..	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	12	12	− ½
43⅝	43¼	3,470	Union Pacific	43	43¼	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
77½	77⅝	4,223	Union Pacific pf	76¾	77⅜	76¾	77⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	78	80	Union Bag & Paper pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	.....
6¼	6¼	515	United States Leather	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	.....
72⅜	72½	920	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ¼
50¼	50¾	365	United States Rubber	50¼	50⅜	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
7¼	7¾	230	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾	.....
22¾	23	600	Wabash pf	23	23	22¾	23	.....
125	130	10	Wells-Fargo Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
90	90⅜	1,489	Western Union Tel.	90	90	89⅝	90	− ¼
9⅜	9¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
23⅞	24⅞	125	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
..	..	480	Wis. Cent., when iss	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	− ½
52	52¼	700	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	52⅜	52¾	51¾	52⅛	− ⅛
Sales		267,252						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1981	109¾	..
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾
3s, r.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Auction Sales—Niagara Building Transferred.

J. V. Signell has sold to a cash buyer, for about $40,000, 1,410 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 100, one of two three-family flats just completd.

Arthur Gorsch has sold to a client, for $35,000, the five-story limestone-front flat 146 East Eighty-first Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the two five-story brick flats 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

It is reported that Max Ullmann has bought the three-story brick dwelling 112 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 by 81.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for the Martin Diehl estate three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, to the St. Albert Roman Catholic Church; also, for Mr. Sterzbuch, one lot on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 122 feet south of Freeman Street, 38.3 by 107.4 by 17.3 by 82.

The Niagara Building, 135 and 137 Broadway, northwest corner of Cedar Street, the sale of which was reported about a month ago, was formally transferred yesterday by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to Jennie M. Tompkins and by the latter to the St. Lawrence Realty Company. Three mortgages covering the property, made by Jennie M. Tompkins, were also recorded—one in favor of the American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, with ten years to run, for $300,000, another in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with three years to run, for $100,000, and a third in favor of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with three years to run, for $250,000.

Charles J. and Moritz Freedman yesterday filed a mortgage on their property at 565 and 567 Broadway, southwest corner of Prince Street, to the Washington Life Insurance Company for the sum of $365,000 at 5 per cent., due in three years. A mortgage was also filed in favor of Lewis Seasongood on the property for $38,500 at 6 per cent., due in installments.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

269 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles May.....$17,600

By Strong & Ireland.

215 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to R. W. Mayer.....26,150

219 and 221 West Fortieth Street, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Frankenthal..46,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

612 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Austin Kimball, as Trustee.....6,600

By Charles A. Berrian.

320 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36 by 99.11 by 19.2 by about 105, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jesse P. Whiton-Stuart.....44,916

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 243.10 feet east of Railroad Avenue East, 50 by 95, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,695.

By Jay Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 408 and 410 West End Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Eightieth Street, 42 by 125, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $43,540; subject to another mortgage for $40,125.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $15,303.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Willow Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 54; cost, $7,000. W. Matthews, owner; Ward Cunningham of 483 Courtlandt Avenue; architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 113.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 21.2 by 88.5; George Schaefer of 70 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; F. C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick factory, 150 by irregular; B. & H. Volkening of 230 East Forty-fourth Street, owners; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $24,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 206.3 feet south of Union Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 54.6; Christian Donges of 1,139 Ogden Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Roosevelt Street, northwest corner of Water Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 22.8 by 55.11; G. A. D. Bartmer, premises, owner; F. Jackson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 763 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Louisa Muller, owner; Gottfried Franks, lessee; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Henry H. Rogers of 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Brigham, architect; cost, $2,500.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Wilton Young of 1,216 Fulton Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $500.

Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with stores; Ellen Moon of 675 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. J. Best, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 567 Hudson Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; John M. Williams, premises, owner; William H. Walker, architect; cost, $500.

Fourth Avenue, east side, extends from Forty-ninth to Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick freight house and stable, 200 by 155; Adams Express Company of 59 Broadway, owner; George W. Longstaff, Bridgeport, Conn., architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 676 and 678 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick store, offices, and lofts; Bridgeman estate, owner; H. C. De Baud, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 235 to 243 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; Union Settlement Club, premises, owner; Covell & Smith, architects; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 33 to 48 Gold Street, to a seven-story brick electric station and factory; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Fifty-third Street, to a one-story brick electric station; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $10,000.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice of Hearing.—Opening of Canal Place from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Sept. 18, at noon.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 27.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x20x88.11; Michael Kirby, Jr., to William Bassler.....$1

AVENUE B, 104, 20.8x64.6; Bella Bergoffen to Frederick C. Mayer and another..18,000

AVENUE C, 123, w s, 19.4x83; Frank D. Butler to Rachel Weinstein and another.13,000

BOND ST, part, 12, 16.9x100.2x84x—; William K. Porter to Leander S. Sire.....1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 192 ft s w of 168th St, 50.7x140.5x50x148; Donald McLean, referee, to George Tiefel.....12,200

BROADWAY, 135, n w corner of Cedar St; Broadway, 137, adjoining; the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to Jennie M. Tompkins. Valuable considerations and 50,000

BROADWAY, 135, n w corner of Cedar St; Broadway, 137, adjoining; Jennie M. Tompkins to St. Lawrence Realty Company.....1,000

CATHARINE ST, w s, at n e corner of Lot 281, map of East Tremont, West Farms, 25x112.6; Markus Eberhart to Edward Cladel.....100

DALY AV, w s, being ½ of Lot 281 to 284, map of Village of East Tremont, 170x112.6; Maria Locher to Markus Eberhart.....100

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, x Mathew Smith to Frank McGarty.....3,300

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 200.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.9x27x201.10; Donald McLean, referee, to John Reinschmidt.....2,650

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x67.3; James V. Falvey and others to Hermann Strauss and another.....1

LOTS 25 AND 26, Block D, map of Lester Park; Frank McGarry to Mathew Smith.100

MADISON ST, s s, 171 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x90; William Feinberg and another to Abraham Rosenberg.....41,000

MANGIN ST, w s, 71.2 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Herman Schneittacher to Sophie Schneittacher, ½ part.....1

MAPES AV, n w s, 190.8 ft n e of Tremont Av, 52.8x150.2; Hjalmar Ericsson to Rowland W. Thomas.....1

MONROE ST, 35, n s, 25x100; Michael J. Whelan to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, 0½x100; B. A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson.....1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 13.1x74; Leopold Goldhammer to George R. Sutherland.....1

WEST ST, n e s, Lot 28, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson.....375

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Frederick Vollmar to Joseph Rosenfeld..1

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; Albert Erdman to Samuel A. Robinson.....100

2D AV, s e corner of 114th St, 20.11x80; Rebecca Cohn to Marks Cohn.....1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x100; Patrick J. Carlin to Hugh A. Ward. Exch

87TH ST, 389 East, 20x94; John S. Morrell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..1

87TH ST, 389 East, 20x94; Matilda Morrell to Pincus Lowenfeld.....10,500

87TH ST, n s, 50 ft w from w line of e ½ of Lot 318 on map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles H. Smyth to Bernard J. Bayersdorffer.....975

87TH ST, n s, 50 ft w from w line of e ½ of Lot 318, on map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Valentine Diehl, executor, &c., to Andrew Silinski.....9,000

37TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 25x98.9; Louis Weisman to Harry Midas..... Exch.

40TH ST, 330 West, 25x98.9; Margaret R. Bateman to Annie V. Bryan.....1

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Ames Van Wart to Harry S. Shephard..1

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Grace A. Tayloe to Harry S. Shephard.16,500

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Harry S. Shephard to Elizabeth A. Tollast.....1

50TH ST, n s, 97.4 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x100.5; Henrietta Rice to Sarah and Lawrence Lewis and Cora Rice.....1

52D ST, 47 West, 22x100.4; Austin M. Greer, executor, &c., and others to Harris Fahnestock.....66,000

57TH ST, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100; Abraham Rosenberg to Joseph Polstein..17,000

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; William K. Porter to Leander S. Sire.....1

73D ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth E. Smyth to Edward C. Moore and another, executors, &c.....100

79TH ST, 319 East, 28x102.2; Bertha C. Scheidig to Emanuel Milheiser.....1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x102.2; Emma Cox to Elizabeth Karutz..1

89TH ST, 117 West, 25x100.8; Herman H. Hart to Albert Erdman.....100

102D ST, 166 East, 20x100.11; Flora Hirsch to Marie Lukach.....1

111TH ST, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Gesine Schroeder to Nathan Glickman.....8,800

123D ST, 152 West, 16x100.11; W. Waldron Thompson, trustee, to Mary G. Thompson.....1

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x irregular; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Anna J. Randell.....5,500

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x117.2x28.2x130.7; Herman Kertscher to Herman Kertscher and others, known as Kertscher & Co.....1

132D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Marie Lukach to Flora Hirsch.....1

136TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 75x100; Andrew Silinski to Roman Catholic Church of St. Adelbert, East Morrisania.1

Recorded Leases.

BUTLER, George H., to John May; 603 11th Av, s w corner of 45th St, 2 11-12 years.....$360

COHEN, Simon, to Louis Lefkowitz; 403 East 34th St, 2 10-12 years.....540

FROEB, Charles, to Frank B. Hoag and another; 2,282 7th Av, 3 years.....900

KATZMAN, John, and others to Jacob Zlotnick; 33 Rutgers St and 202 Madison St, 5 years.....7,320

KENEDY, P. J., to Thomas Kean; 777 3d Av, n e corner of 48th St, 3 years.....1,380

PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to Adolph Weinberg; 69 Pitt St, 3 years.....875

ZOLL, Caroline, to Otto Stueber; Lots 35 and 36, map of Cebric Park, 5 10-12 years.....$420 to 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMBRUSTER, Christian, to Walter A. Forman; 1222 St, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....$3,000

BELSKY, Winey, to the Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; Lots 242 and 243, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year.....1,000

BERGMAN, Michael, to United States Trust Company, New York; 113 West 110th St, 3 years.....11,000

BERNSTEIN, Louis, to Carl Fischer; 103d St, s s, 20.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years.....2,500

BLUMENTHAL, Charles, to George R. Bassett; Doris Av, e s, Lot 9, Block F, map of Dore Lyons's property, 3 years.....300

BOUGHTON, Margaret, and another to Rachel Alterman; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, ½ year.....2,000

BRADY, James B., to United States Trust Company, New York; Columbus Av, n w corner of 79th St, 1 year.....10,000

COHN, Hugo, to Charles Boessler; 135 Avenue C, 5 years.....8,000

ERICSSON, Hjalmar, and Rowland W. Thomas; Valentine Av, e s, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 1 year.....400

FISTON, Francois C. E., to Charles F. Homer; 127th St, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, securres note, 2 years.....2,000

FREEDMAN, Charles J. and Moritz, to Washington Life Insurance Company; 565 and 567 Broadway, s w corner of Prince St, 3 years.....365,000

GLICKMAN, Nathan, to Sigmund Mendelsohn; 119th St, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years.....5,000

GLICKMAN, Nathan, to Maurice and Louis F. Rothschild; 119th St, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.....800

HAUBEN, Samuel, and Abraham Solomon to Charles Jackson; Rivington St, n e corner of Sheriff St, demand.....14,000

HIRSCH, Flora, to Marie Lukach; 4 East 133d St, 4 years.....500

HOLLENDER, Benjamin, to George Wiegand; 86 Lewis St, installments.....2,000

HUGHES, Brian G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, w s, 99.11 ft of 120th St, 3 years.....14,000

HUNTER, William C., to Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3x118.5 to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 35 Monroe St, demand.....15,000

KERTSCHER, Herman, and others to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; 127th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, old line 3 years.....22,000

KRAKOWER, Max, and Jacob Goell to Henry Krakower; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, one-half year.....3,500

LIEFKOWITZ, Louis, to Beadleston & Woerz; 403 East 34th St, saloon lease, demand.....1,722

LEHMAIER, Louis A. and Sophie G., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Park (Vanderbilt) Av West, w s, 139.5, 211.5, and 307.5 ft s of 183d St, 1 years, (three mortgages).....4,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 389 East 8th St, 1 year.....8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 389 East 8th St, 1 year.....1,000

LUKACH, Marie, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 166 East 102d St, demand.1,000

MALONEY, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 155d St, 5 years.....20,000

MARCUS, Annie, and Sophie V. Minasian; Prospect Av, s s, 625 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 3 years.....225

MAY, Benedict P., to Maria A. Froehlich, executrix; Fordham Av extension, n s, 150 ft w of Main R., 5 years.....3,000

MAY, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 603 11th Av, store lease, demand.....1,500

MIHLHEISER, Emanuel, to Bertha C. Schelding; 319 East 79th St, 1 year.....1,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidore Cohen to Delphine Antisdel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 3 years.....12,250

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidore Cohen to Adolph M. Bendheim; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 156th St, 1 year.....

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidore Cohen to Adolph M. Bendheim; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 156th St, 3 years.....10,000

OLSEN, Louis and Catharine, to Bernard H. Kelly; Main St, n w corner of Silver St, 5 years.....3,500

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Fanny Sender and another; 974 Boston Av, 5 years.....18,000

REIMAN, August, to Chessie E. Zeller; 167th St, n s, 23.7 ft e of Kelly St, demand.....2,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 274 to 278 1st Av, 1 year.....13,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 30 and 32 Pitt St, demand.....5,000

SCHULTHEIS, Elizabeth, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 523 West 49th St, 1 year.....12,000

SEEMAN, Joseph, to Henrietta Forchheimer; 148th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....10,000

SHEPHARD, Harry S., to Continental Trust Company; 102 West 46th St, 3 years.....16,000

SHEPHARD, Harry S., to Albert L. Conklin, Jr.; 102 West 46th St, 3 years.....2,000

SILINSKI, Andrew, to Amanda Bussing; 156th St, s s, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years.....7,000

STORCK, Frederick, to Adolph Krueger; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 5 years.....3,000

TAYLOR, Ella A., to New York Life Insurance Company; 80th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 6 years.....65,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to the Mount Morris Bank; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 28th St, 1 year.....8,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, trustee; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 10 years.....300,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 3 years.....1,100,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 3 years.....250,000

VOLZ, John, to George W. R. Matteson and others, trustees, &c.; 84th St, n w, corner of Lexington Av, 5 years.....60,000

WAGNER, Peter and Margaret, to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee, &c.; 95th St, n s, 163 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....24,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, and Rebecca Cohn to Eugene Honig; 121 and 123 Avenue C, 4 months.....4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company.$22,003

COHN, Rebecca, to the State Bank..... Nom.

CUMMINGS, Elizabeth, to Ophelia Baker. 100

DANZIG, Simon, and Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Clara A. Feuchtwanger.....4,900

HENDRIE, John W., to Julia L. Ellis.....25,000

ISAACS, Myer L., to Lewis Seasongood and another, ¼ part.....25,066

LOEB, James, to Myer S. Isaacs, ¼ part..25,067

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company.....4,800

RISLEY, George H., to Mary E. Hastings. Nom.

SMITH, William H. and Theodore J., trustees, to Louisa A. Gormley, individually, and another, guardian, &c..... Nom.

SULLIVAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....9,000

TOBSIG, Henry, executor, &c., to Caroline A. Tobsig, 3-10 parts.....1,500

TOBSIG, Henry, executor, &c., to Henry Tobsig, guardian, &c., 1-5 part.....1,000

TROWBRIDGE, William B., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees....10,000

WOESSNER, Anna, to Mary Keckeissen.3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; the Dimock & Fink Company against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner and contractor.$114

MADISON AV, 1,651 and 1,653; the New York Sheet Metal Works against Margaret Campbell, owner and contractor.50

MULBERRY ST, 110; Nathan Hutkoff against Vito Cimino, owner and contractor.....167

ROGERS PLACE, 1061 to 1065; Wesley Brown against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor.....72

WALES AV, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x—; Herman Seider against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor.....390

3D AV, 2,141; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John V. Pohl, owner and contractor.....80

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; George Colon against Walter S. Evans, owner and contractor.....54

104TH ST, 60 to 64 West; George W. Hands & Co. against William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor.....339

110TH ST, 531 to 535 West; Willson, Adams & Co. against Carrie Blumenthal and George A. Blumenthal & Co., lessees and contractors.....200

110TH ST, 531 to 535 West; Willson, Adams & Co. against Carrie Blumenthal and George A. Blumenthal & Co., lessees and contractors.....200

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x100.11; the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor.....1,750

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Albert Erdman with Samuel A. Robinson, 11 payments.....$35,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PARK AV, s w corner of 100th St, —x—; Jacob Du Bois on Samuel Russell to Vanhorne & Griffen & Co.....$850

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 1,452 and 1,454; Department of Buildings against Meyer L. Sire, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 50x159.6 and 65.5 to Hull Av x 122.7 to Parkway x246.11 to beginning; Harris Cohen and another against Michael J. Callahan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Loewy.

INTERIOR STRIP, 58.10½ ft n of 33d St and — ft e of Broadway, runs n 18.11½x e 0.2x s 18.11½x w 0.2½ to beginning; Thomas Kirkpatrick against David H. McAlpin, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. Flynn.

LAIGHT ST, 52; Charles H. King against Margaret Monroe and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, K. Cornwallis.

PITT ST, 153; Moll L. Abney against Abraham Eydenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, George V. N. Baldwin.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3 x75.4x irregular; Charles E. Pattison and another against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.

WALKER ST, s e corner of Centre St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 100x100; Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee, &c., against Leopold Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Hedges.

2D AV, 2,347; Bartolomeo Zunino again t Theodor Schmidt and others, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Campora.

36TH ST, 248 West; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

49TH ST, 148 East; Philip Kleeberg against Clarence H. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

55TH ST, 104 East; Isabella J. M. Haydon against Samuel J. Montgomery, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Fanny M. Bedlow against Sarah S. Stillwell and another, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x75; Emily M. Lawrence, executrix, &c., against Henrietta P. Siefke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....28½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$3.85
Cotton, middling.....06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....05½
Sugar, granulated.....05½
Molasses, O. K., prime.....34
Beef, family.....10.00
Beef hams.....28.25
Tallow, prime.....04⅜
Pork, mess.....9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....06¼
Lard, prime.....5.62½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry.....20.50
Butter, Western creamery.....18
CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white 22¾@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; Northwestern, 99c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.65@$8.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50.

COTTON.—The feature of the day in the market for cotton futures was the straightening out of ventures in the August position. Prices opened 10@12 points lower, and futures sold off under pressure from the bear side, together with some liquidation. Speculation subsequently dwindled down to a small interchange by the "talent," with the market finally steady, net unchanged to 2 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, nominal, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

Contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48@5.50
August	5.49	5.51	5.45	5.49@5.50
September	5.50	5.56	5.51	5.53@5.54
October	5.70	5.72	5.67	5.69@5.70
November	5.74	5.76	5.72	5.74@5.75
December	5.78	5.82	5.77	5.79@5.80
January	5.82	5.86	5.82	5.83@5.84
February	5.91	5.91	5.87	5.87@5.88
March	5.90	5.93	5.89	5.91@5.92
April	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.94@5.96
May	5.97	6.01	5.97	5.98@5.99
June	6.03	6.03	6.03	—@—

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3¾d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1-64d decline; closed steady, net unchanged to ½-64d advance. December-January, 3.15d; January-February, 3.15d; February-March, 3.15½d; March-April, 3.16½d; April-May, 3.17d; May-June, 3.18d; July, 3.19½d; July-August, 3.19d; August-September, 3.18d; September-October, 5.17d; October-November, 3.15½d; November-December, 3.15d. Manchester Yarns, very little doing; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76⅜	76¾	76	76⅛
September	76⅛	76¼	75 9-16	75¼
December	78¼	78¼	77¾	77⅞
Corn—				
July	37	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
September	36¼	36¼	36	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71	71	70 7-16	70⅝
December	72⅞	72 15-16	72 7-16	72⅝
May	75 9-16	75 9-16	75¼	75½
Corn—				
September	32	32	31½	31⅝
December	30⅝	30⅝	29 13-16	29⅞
May	31⅞	31⅞	31	31
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
December	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
May	21⅝	21 13-16	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—The see-saw in wheat prices, which has been going on all the week, favored bear traders. A net loss of ½@1c in prices was reached down to their credits, and liquidation of moderate volume attended the decline, which lasted with very little intermission all day. A little demand sprang up just before the close on export rumors, which developed finally into transactions of about 50 loads at the seaboard. Estimates by millers and farmers figured the French crop all the way from 8,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels under last year's production. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77¼c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78¼c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 73¾c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 75¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73c; July, 73c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; July, 70c; September, 69¾c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, Spring, 65¼c; No. 3 Spring, 66¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 52½@52¾c. Barley dull; No. 2, 40¼c; sample, 36@40c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 36⅛c elevator, 37¾c delivered, and 37¾c free on board, afloat. OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 28¼c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28@30c; track, white, 30@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 60¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60c spot; State rye, 55c cash, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37½c cash, insurance, and freight. Buffalo; malting, 46@50c delivered in New York. Exporters took 160,000 bushels feeding barley.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.10@$18.25 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 70@77c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.25@$14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $14.50@$14.60, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $15.75@$17.50; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $14.75@$15.25; bulk, $15.25@$15.75, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Bran in bulk lower at $9.75@$10. Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first clear, $2.50@$2.60.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27.50@$29. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180-lb, 6c; 160-lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7½c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders firm; quoted, 6c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c; Western, greens, 10½@10¾c; Western S. P., 10½@10¾c; city, greens, 10¼@10¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4⅜@4¼c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$5.60@$5.65; city lard, $5.15@$5.20; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.55; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Beef steady; extra India mess, 00s; prime mess, 55s. Pork firm; prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, dull, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, dull, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 86s; good, 63s. Cheese firm; American finest white and colored, 44s. Tallow firm; prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, August, 16s. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s 6d. Resin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The situation in the local market took a more cheerful aspect, both as regards the volume of speculation and the movement of prices. The visible supply continued very heavy, with all indications pointing to further accumulation. At the close futures were steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were 14,500 bags. The market for spot coffee was inactive and hardly steady, with prices quite nominal, about on the basis of 5¾c for invoice lots and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	...	...	...	4.35@5.40
August	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.41
September	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
October	...	...	...	4.50@4.55
November	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55@5.00
December	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
January	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
February	5.00	5.00	5

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application. Opens Sept. 28. 1350 Pine St., Phila.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL. **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School** 9 W. 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL. B. in 2 years; LL. M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

THE LIBERT PERFUMERY, THE LAVALliere corsets, the Duchess and Albert gloves, standard of perfection, for sale by A. F. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; references; wages, $40. Apply L. D., 37 East 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

BARBER.—A first-class barber, lately landed from Paris, would like to have private trade at residence. E. B., 10 East 103d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE SANITARY UPBORNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY; COMPETENT TO ORIGINATE AND SYSTEMATIZE ANY METHODS; MUST KEEP MAIN SET HIMSELF WHILE HAVING OVERSIGHT OF BRANCH SETS; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE AND GIVE REFERENCES. ADDRESS A. B., BOX 136 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—By leading parlor furniture house, a bright and well-recommended young man as salesman and for general office work; one acquainted with the business preferred; good position for proper party. Salesman, Box 198 Times Office.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 99 shares Summers Rolling M. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note D. W. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles J. Carriere, $826.03; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.27; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note Daniel Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fcs., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner and Co., Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McLane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,868.95; E. B. Cuthbert, $539.65; J. B. Fickien & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $3,494, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Lingo & Wright, $961.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Wilson, Jr., $27.52; Ida Tryan, $306.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $285; F. A. Fisher, $52.01; Fulton Milling Co., $265.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. P. Fisk, $94.68; J. E. Oliver, $2,097.59; H. Gunther, $496.59; Herbert Ellerbee, $579.61; Charles Spear, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686 25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $8,728.28; Mrs. Adler, $17,890.25.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $60.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmody, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $83.52; E. Hawkins, $115.37; J. & M. B. Lucas, $294.80; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. F. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. ENSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register.

By order of the Court.

GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I. thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899 and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Peverelly, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy14-1aw4wF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of Louis J. Ponvert for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Horniguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

169 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to July 26, 1899, at same hour and place.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to Aug. 2, 1899, at same hour and place.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained. The heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, and the seal of said county, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

jy7-1aw6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City ap7-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Casain, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-1aw6wF&s8

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabela Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, and the seal of said county, the 10th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

jy28-1aw6wF&s8

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and BARBARA GRAFF WISENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunniger and Rudolph Trunniger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neunuensterr, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Elizabeth Wiesendanger Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumunster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wiesendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Schenectady, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet, eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Bayard Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $10,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUDEN OUDIN, Referee.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant eighty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER,
Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

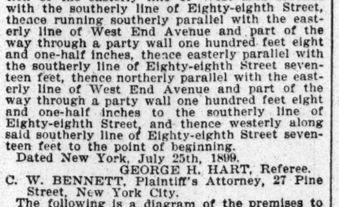
All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, theace running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the l

MAY PUNISH COUNCILMEN

Twenty of Them Ordered to Appear in Contempt Proceedings.

DISOBEYED MANDAMUS WRIT

Justice Fitzgerald Will Hear the Case Monday—Mr. Coler Says Hall of Records Bonds Will Be Issued.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order to show cause why twenty members of the Council should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald last Friday directing the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate, and the Controller to issue $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records. The order, which is returnable on Monday, is directed to these members of the Council: John T. Oakley, Thomas F. Foley, Martin Engel, Frank J. Goodwin, George B. Christman, John J. Murphy, Eugene A. Wise, Stewart M. Brice. William J. Hyland, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Bernard C. Murray, Charles H. Francisco, Francis F. Williams, Adolph H. Leich, William A. Doyle, Martin Conly, David L. Van Nostrand, Joseph Cassidy, Joseph F. O'Grady, and Benjamin Bodine.

The order was issued on the application of J. Laflin Kellogg counsel for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, who brought the original action to compel the payment of his claim of $34,255, which is due and payable under his contract with the city. The order will be heard before Justice Fitzgerald. Nine members of the Council are not mentioned in the order. They are President Guggenheimer and Messrs. McGarry, Hester, Sulzer, French, Hart, Ebbetts, Mundorf, and Ryder. Of these the first three voted against the resolution to delay action on the bond issue. Messrs. French, Sulzer, Hart, Ryder, Ebbetts, and Mundorf were not served with the order of the court.

With his application for the order to show cause, Mr. Kellogg submitted affidavits, relating to the session of the Council at which the alleged contempt of court was committed. One of these affidavits was by Abram J. Rose of Mr. Kellogg's firm. Mr. Rose presented a verbatim report of the speech made by Councilman Cassidy, in which these passages are noteworthy: "I deny the right of the Supreme Court or any other court to say how I shall vote on a matter of this kind"; and "The Democratic Party, of which I am a member, and under which platform I ran and was elected at the previous election, declared against government by injunction, and if this is not government by injunction, what is it?" Other affidavits as regards the service of the writ of mandamus on twenty-three members of the Council accompany the application in contempt.

Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who is a party to the suit, said yesterday that he and his colleagues of Tammany Hall had always voted for the issue of bonds for the Hall of Records. He said that they were willing to vote for them again, and he expressed his belief that they would be passed at the next meeting.

Corporation Counsel Whalen will not appear in behalf of the alleged contumacious Councilmen. He said yesterday that the bond issue was in the interest of the public, and he would attempt nothing to avert the punishment of men who disregarded the order of a court. He suggested that the only way the Council could save itself would be to meet and pass the bonds before the date set for the return of the order issued by Justice Giegerich.

Controller Coler, in speaking of the contempt case, said that the bonds would surely be issued, if he had to issue them without the assent of the Municipal Assembly. The State Legislature in passing the act authorizing the erection of the Hall of Records made provision for the issue of bonds, the Controller said, and inasmuch as the issue was authorized by the Board of Estimate of the Strong administration he could see no reason why he should not issue them. If the courts upheld the Assembly in its contention, he said, he would follow this course.

MAYOR SIGNS THE RESOLUTION

Does Not Indorse, However, Language Used in Asking Mr. Whalen's Opinion of Supreme Court Order.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution which was passed by the Municipal Assembly as a mark of its indignation at the action of the Supreme Court in issuing the peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the Assembly to authorize the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records. The resolution, which was fathered in the Council by Mr. Cassidy of Queens and in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn, is, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That the writ of mandamus issued on July 21, 1899, commanding the members of the Municipal Assembly to vote for an issue of corporate stock of this City of New York for the purpose of paying one John Peirce, be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and that the said Corporation Counsel be directed to forthwith advise the Municipal Assembly and the members thereof whether, in his opinion, they are compelled to vote on the question of issuing the corporate stock of the City of New York for the purpose of paying Peirce, as directed by the Court, and without the exercise of their discretion as to whether such payment should be made or not, and whether an order of this description can be issued without notice to the members of the Municipal Assembly; and be it further

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to forthwith report to the Municipal Assembly all the facts connected with the making of this extraordinary order, including all information in his possession as to the so-called claim of John Peirce, and all communications between said John Peirce or his attorneys and the Law Department of the city, and to report why the pendency of this proceeding to compel the payment of public money by this unusual method was not brought to the attention of the Municipal Assembly, and why the order for a writ directed to the members of the Municipal Assembly was consented to by the Corporation Counsel without notice of any kind to the Councilmen and Aldermen.

The Mayor's signing of the resolution was all that it required to make it effective. It was said by one of the Mayor's friends that he signed it merely because he felt that the Municipal Assembly had the right to seek advice from the Corporation Counsel, and that his signature was by no means an indorsement of the Assembly's use of the word "direct." The Mayor, it was explained, believes that it is not in the power of the Assembly to command the head of any city department to perform certain work, but he knows how much the members of the city legislature need competent advice, and rather than block them in their search for light he signed the resolution, regardless of the terms in which it was couched.

Corporation Counsel Whalen explained his position in terse but vigorous terms when he was asked what he intended to do in response to the resolution. "I am not required by the charter to take any heed of the orders of the Assembly," Mr. Whalen said. "In this specific case I did not oppose the writ asked for by Mr. Peirce, for the reason that I thought it would be against public policy to do so. By the charter I am the legal representative of the Mayor and Controller, as well as of the Municipal Assembly, and when there is a variance between them it is my duty to aid those who are in the right."

In regard to the postponement of the action for a mandamus to compel the issue of the bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company, Mr. Whalen said that he had procured it so that the Council might have another chance to pass the issue. He will send a reply to the resolution quoted above to the Municipal Assembly at its next meeting.

Mr. Coler Will See the Governor.

Controller Coler yesterday said that he would have a conference with Gov. Roosevelt before the end of the week in regard to procuring a modification of the civil service rules so far as they apply to the Department of Finance. Where this conference will take place, the Controller was unable to say, but he expressed himself as confident that the Governor would see the justice of his contention. "In the original rules, as prepared by the local commission," he said, "I was allowed 188 exempt places, and the State Commission, in its mad desire to hit Tammany Hall, struck me. In my department are men who have been there for years because they were capable, and I propose to protect them or leave the office."

More Ahearn Act Claims.

These claims were filed yesterday under the Ahearn law: Cornelius W. Roe, $447; William E. Cashman, $2,500; William T. Somerville, $4,500; William H. Moloney, $2,250; Bernard Murphy, $500; Bernard A. Dunn, $500; James J. Donnelly, $100; Henry A. Spalding, $1,000; John Hock, $1,500; Patrick Masterson $1 000 and Bernard Meehan, $750. These are all policemen. Joseph V. Scully, assistant to the City Clerk of Brooklyn, sues for $150.

NAVAL MILITIA'S CRUISE.

The First Battalion, Accompanied by a Rochester Division, Will Learn Gunnery on the Prairie.

On board the United States steamship Prairie, bound for their annual cruise of eight days, about 125 members of the First Battalion Naval Militia of the State of New York will start to-day. With them will go about 75 men from the Second Separate Division of Rochester, under command of Lieut. Walbridge, who is in command of the entire detail.

Of the New York Battalion, the First and Fourth Divisions are the best represented. This is due to the fact that the United States steamship Yankee was manned during the war by the men of the Second and Third Divisions, who, having had all the sea life they care for, have taken advantage of the permission to remain at home granted to those who were in the service last year.

Lieut. Walbridge will have as his officers, besides those he brings from Rochester, Lieut. A. N. Robinson, Fourth Division; Lieut. W. J. Henderson, Third Division; Lieut. Russell Raynor, (junior grade,) Ordnance Officer; Ensign Carver, First Division; Ensign Sturgis, Fourth Division.

Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, executive officer of the First Battalion, said yesterday that the object of this cruise is not so much to give the men regular routine discipline as it is to instruct them in gunnery.

"The plan laid out for the cruise," said Mr. Franklin, "is as follows: The first two days will be entirely devoted to aiming and pointing drills and sub-calibre practice. The men will be called upon to dismount and mount the guns, and the mechanism of both great guns and the small six-pounders will be carefully explained to them. The remainder of the time will be spent in various drills, landing parties, bayonet exercises, boat drills, the infantry school, and fire quarters."

"On Monday," said Commander Morris R. MacKenzie of the Prairie, "we shall probably go up to see the yacht race, and it is likely that the remainder of the cruise will be in the neighborhood of Gardiner's Bay."

It has been the custom formerly to give each militiaman a mate in the person of a regular navy man, but this will not be the case this year, as there are not enough men on the Prairie.

Commander MacKenzie said he did not care what time the men got aboard the Prairie so long as everything was done in time for him to drop down the bay with the afternoon tide.

MR. RUPPERT'S BIG ICE PLANT.

Will Have a Capacity of a Thousand Tons a Day—Delay in Foundation Work.

Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, will not open his great ice plant, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Lincoln Avenue, this season. Work on the factory has been greatly delayed owing to the fact that a firm natural foundation could not be found for the big steel structure. When the erection of the building was decided upon early last Spring, the expectation was that a solid foundation would be found, but soundings made to a depth of forty feet showed no such foundation. Consequently 3,700 piles have been driven, and on these have been laid fifty carloads of iron imbedded in Portland cement to provide a foundation for the superstructure.

The building will be four stories high, but provision has been made for adding two more stories in case they are found to be necessary, so that the capacity of the plant may be increased from 1,000 to 1,800 tons a day. The building will be 200 feet square. From the boiler room will rise a brick-lined iron chimney 250 feet in height, on which will be kept burning, when the plant is in operation, twelve electric arc lights. The engine and boiler rooms will be about 200 by 60, and will probably be the most elaborately fitted rooms of their kind in the country. The eight boilers will represent 3,600 horse power, and the ice machines to be in operation when the plant is running will be three in number—one of 500 tons and two of 300 tons each.

The cost of the ironwork on the building alone will be $300,000, the masonry will cost $162,000, and the expense of equipment will bring the cost of the plant close to a million dollars.

BIG AUTOMOBILE PLANT.

Factory of the Daimler Company at Steinway Well Under Way—Backed by Whitney Interests.

The new automobile plant of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, in the Borough of Queens, is well under way, and it is expected that the machine shops will be ready in less than a year, so that all of the various parts of the self-propelling vehicles can be made at the factory.

Adolph O. Krieger, Secretary of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, says that the Whitney interests are now backing the venture, and the Daimler Manufacturing Company, which is capitalized at $500,000, and has for some time been making motors, will take steps toward reincorporation as an automobile company, with a capital stock several times larger than the present capitalization.

It is also thought that some connection may be developed between the new company and the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. Rudolph E. F. Flinsch, who is to be at the head of the new automobile concern, has gone abroad on a business trip, and upon his return the organization plans will be still further developed.

New Auto-Truck Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—The Tractor Truck Company was incorporated here today, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Of this amount $1,000,000 is to be in preferred stock bearing 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividends. The company is to operate automobiles for the carrying of passengers, freight, and express matter. The incorporators are T. Henry Dixon, J. Bausall Taylor, C. Berkeley Taylor, and George H. B. Martin.

RECEIVER FOR LOAN COMPANY.

One Appointed for the New York National Building Association.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the motion made on behalf of the Attorney General for a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association, which has headquarters at 11 Broadway, Manhattan. The motion was argued before Justice Stover on Wednesday. It was for a temporary injunction to restrain the association from paying out money, as well as for a receiver.

Deputy Attorney General Charles H. Coyne, in the argument on the motion, said that the State Banking Department had examined the association in June last as the result of a complaint and had found that the concern ought to go into liquidation. He also said that it had been found that the business of the corporation was being conducted in an extravagant manner and that the officers had indulged in speculation in real estate.

Justice Stover reserved his decision on Wednesday, handing it down yesterday, granting the motion for a receiver.

FOUND POISONED ROLLS.

Seeming Attempt to Kill Two Jersey City Families.

The Jersey City police are investigating a case which looks like an attempt to poison two families. The wife of Simon Kroll of 177 Pavonia Avenue and the wife of Michael Lipschnitz of the same address found on Wednesday morning packages of bread rolls upon their windows. They thought the rolls had been left by a baker by mistake. During the forenoon Mrs. Krell's son Louis, five years old, opened a package of the rolls and began eating one. His mother took it away from him. Krell failed to find any baker who would claim the rolls, and then became suspicious.

Louis was slightly ill Wednesday evening. Krell gave the hearts of two of the rolls in milk to a cat, and it died yesterday morning in convulsions. A physician examined the rolls, and declared they contained enough strychnine to kill every person on the block. The boy ate very little of a roll and was all right yesterday. The Krells and the Lipschnitzes say they cannot imagine why any one should give them poison.

VENEZUELAN RAILWAY GRANT.

W. T. Hotchkiss Secures a Valuable Concession—The Road to Begin at Puerto Cabello.

W. T. Hotchkiss of the brokerage firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, 50 Broadway, has just returned from Venezuela, where he secured from the Government an attractive concession for a railroad which, beginning at Puerto Cabello, on the Caribbean Sea, will traverse the States of Carabobo and Lara and end at Barquisimeto. The road will have two sections, one of sixty miles, from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, and the other, of forty miles, from San Felipe by way of Yaritagua to Barquisimeto.

"No contracts are yet let," said Mr. Hotchkiss yesterday in discussing the concession, "and I regret that news of the success of my mission leaked out, as I am not ready to talk in detail of construction and financial matters. The railroad will run through a splendid country, and its construction will encounter no engineering difficulty of importance. The country is rolling, and the course of the railroad will be along a valley. There will be a single narrow-gauge track. The grades will be light. Few bridges will be necessary. The track will cross small streams only, and the spans will be within fifty or sixty feet. The construction of the roadbed will be by native labor for earthwork and clearing. The greatest obstacle will be dense forest growth, and the road will have a virgin bed. This forest will furnish all the timber needed for ties and other construction of wood. All the rails and rolling stock, locomotives, cars, and ironwork will come from the United States.

"The prospects for the road could not be brighter. Its prosperity will come mainly from freightage. The line will tap the cattle ranges of Llanos de Zamora and the wheat fields of the Valles de Barquisimeto. The resources of the country are vast. It is rich in coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, rice, wheat, cattle, and copper. Its mineral lands are as yet undeveloped. One would not want a better harbor than Puerto Cabello. It has the service of the Red D steamship line of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett of this city. Perhaps we may charter our own vessels for our railroad service.

"As to passenger service, good results may be expected. Puerto Cabello has a population of 30,000; San Felipe, 15,000; Yaritagua, 12,000, and Barquisimeto 40,000. How many other stations there will be on the line I cannot at present say."

JAPANESE NOTABLES HERE.

Studying American Tobacco Cultivation—Buying Material for a Palace.

Many prominent Japanese are in the city. Among them is Prof. N. Hozumi of the Tokio Imperial University, who will sail on the Lucania to-morrow to attend the International Convention to be held at Rome for the consideration of Oriental topics.

Others are K. Hashimoto, Secretary of the Bureau of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly of the Department of Finance of the Imperial Government. With him is T. Sasaki, the Inspector of Tobacco. They will remain in this country two months, mostly in the South, and devote their time to a study of the cultivation and markets of leaf tobacco. Then they will go to Europe and gather further information for the Government.

H. Katayama, chief architect to the imperial household, is also here, and before his return to Japan will expend $2,500,000 in the purchase of materials to be used in the construction of a new palace for the Crown Prince at Tokio.

WILL OF BERNARD PETERS.

His Bequests and His Desire Regarding His Newspaper.

The will of Bernard Peters, principal owner and for many years editor of The Brooklyn Times, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The testator leaves $50 semi-annually for four years to Abigail Jane Anshutz, his sister-in-law. To St. Lawrence University he leaves $500 to be added to $500 which he had already given to the Trustees for the establishment of a free scholarship. To Marietta College he leaves $1,000 as a free scholarship for, first, any descendant of his family; second, any descendant of a German emigrant, and if none from these two sources appears to claim the favor, to any deserving young man that the Trustees of the college may name. He further leaves $500 to any faithful family servant who at the time of his death was in his employ for ten consecutive years, and $250 to any servant who at the time of his death was in his employ for five consecutive years.

The remainder of his estate, real and personal, he leaves to his wife, Camilla W. Peters, for life. At her death the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, one going to his son-in-law, William Cullen Bryant, and the testator's daughter, Mary; one to his son-in-law, James A. Sperry, and the testator's daughter, Emily, and the third to his son, Thomas P. Peters. He names his wife as executor. He expresses a desire that the business of conducting The Brooklyn Times be continued under the firm name of B. Peters & Co., and the newspaper be continued as long as possible under the control of his heirs.

PROTEST AGAINST DINGLEY LAW

Travelers' Defense League Wants the Wearing Apparel Clause Repealed.

An organization entitled the American Travelers' Defense Association has been formed for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in favor of petitioning Congress at its next session to repeal the provisions of the Dingley law, which imposes a duty on all wearing apparel and other personal effects over $100 in value purchased abroad and brought to this country by returning residents of the United States. J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of this new association, and other members of the committee are ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, James Speyer, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. Henry Draper, and Charles H. Marshall. On the General Committee are Elihu Root, August Belmont, John Crosby Brown, William E. Dodge, John L. Cadwallader, Abram S. Hewitt, William Jay, the Bishop of Long Island, Daniel E. Sickles, Dr. George F. Shrady, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, Horace E. Deming, Frederic J. de Peyster, William S. Opdyke, Robert Hoe, Clement A. Griscom, William R. Grace, and John De Witt Warner.

The repeal of the existing law will be asked for on the following grounds: 1. Because the enforcement of this proviso of the Dingley law produces only an insignificant revenue to the Government and affords no real protection to any American industry. 2. Because the enforcement of the proviso causes vexatious delays and unnecessary and troublesome examination of the personal baggage of American travelers returning to their homes. 3. Because the proviso discriminates against residents of the United States and in favor of foreigners, in violation of the fundamental rights of citizens and residents of the United States. 4. Because the repeal of this proviso will conform the law to that of other civilized countries, including the regulation promulgated by President McKinley affecting the entry into Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It is proposed to form branch organizations of the American Travelers' Defense Association throughout the country.

Bernhard Marks Still Missing.

Bernhard Marks, who disappeared from the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, on July 20, is still missing. A. M. Marks, a brother, when seen yesterday afternoon, said he could not imagine what had become of the boy. Bernhard, he said, was fourteen years old and was home on his vacation from the Peekskill Military Academy, where he has been a cadet for four years. He was a boy of no physical courage at all. Mr. Marks said that Robert Pinkerton gave as his theory that the boy was perhaps thrown into contact with some of the stable boys or jockeys who have been at the race track at Brighton Beach and had been persuaded to accompany them to the Saratoga races. Another brother, Morris Marks, has gone to Saratoga to search for Bernhard. Mr. Marks said that some one at Brighton Beach, knowing that the family was well-to-do, was possibly holding the boy for ransom, but he hardly thought so.

Another Smoke Nuisance Indictment.

The Grand Jury took up a number of smoke-nuisance cases yesterday. The complaint against Ferguson Brothers, manufacturers of wood specialties, was dismissed. A true bill was returned against J. Malloy & Co., contractors. This firm is at present doing work for the city on Keppler Avenue, between Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, and has been using soft coal in the stationary engines. This morning, in Part I, General Sessions, the three corporations, among them the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which were indicted on smoke-nuisance charges Tuesday, will plead to the indictments.

NEW YORK STATE'S CANALS

Sentiment, as Embodied in Letters, Is Against Abandonment.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS MADE

A Barge Canal Proposed by Some, Ship Canal by Others—Ex-Mayor Hewitt Thinks Days of Canals Past.

The Committee on Canals of New York State has issued a pamphlet containing the answers of a number of well-known public men to the circular letter of May 1, in which opinions were requested as to what should be done with regard to the canals.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jones writes from Binghamton that he has been for many years an advocate of the New York State canals, and deems their maintenance of vast importance to the commercial interests of the State. He declares that he is still of the opinion that their abandonment would be a retrogression. "But," adds Mr. Jones, "taking into consideration the fact that the maintenance and repairs of the canals are used by either political party for the corruption of politics, I am not prepared to advocate the further expenditure of money. * * * I have been hopeful for a long time that our canals would pass into the possession and entire control of our Federal Government, and that they would be enlarged to at least compete successfully with the Canadian system of transportation."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott is of the opinion that the choice of the State would be between the use of the canals in affording cheap transportation through New York, especially for the farmers in the western part of it, and in affording a line in competition with the railroads, which, since it would be owned and operated by the State, the railroads could neither purchase nor control, and which would thus prevent the railroads from becoming a monopoly. "To abandon the canals entirely," adds Dr. Abbott, * * * "would seem to me too hazardous an experiment."

Gustav H. Schwab says in the course of a long letter that he regards the Erie Canal as the most potential factor in the future development of the trade and commerce not only of the State and City of New York, but also of the great West and Northwest. Mr. Schwab adds: "To place the canal in a position where it can meet the modern demands of transportation, it should be transformed into a barge canal, with a depth of 12 feet, and capable of carrying barges of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. Whether the present Erie Canal could be adapted to this proposition, or whether the scheme would properly involve the building of an entirely new canal, is a question that I am not in a position to determine. The reconstructed barge canal should, however, continuously descend from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

"The only other alternative to be considered appears to me to be the construction of a ship canal suitable for lake and ocean vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons capacity. Such a canal I believe to be removed from consideration not only by the high cost, but I also hold that the benefits that would flow from such a ship canal will not be commensurate with the enormous outlay and with the work."

"I should consider," concludes Mr. Schwab, "the proposition to abandon the Erie Canal a most deplorable mistake and a National blunder."

Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says that the Chamber would prefer to have the result of the Canal Committee's investigation before them before arriving at a conclusion. Mr. Jesup adds, however, that the sentiment of the Chamber has been emphatically expressed in favor of the State retaining the ownership of its canals and making the necessary improvements to render them effective.

S. D. Coykendall says, in the course of his reply: "The completion of the present enlargement on the lines already laid down would be better than no improvement, but nothing short of a barge canal can furnish transportation at the lowest cost. A partial enlargement would probably require a few years hence, in having the work done over again, and the total expenditures would be a larger sum than would now be required to build such a canal as the interests of the Empire State imperatively demand. With a barge canal, finished and in operation, the question of the commercial supremacy of New York would be settled for all time."

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of this city outlines "a progressive policy of canal enlargement" from the old unimproved canal to the barge canal which, he believes, "will be the ultimate and final achievement in canal building by the State of New York."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt is one of the few who replied to the circular by suggesting that the era of the usefulness of the canals is passed. He says that he was brought up in a school of politics which taught that the prosperity of the State of New York was created by the canals, and could not be maintained unless they were kept in a condition of perfect efficiency. He then refers to the "new condition," created by the great reduction in the cost of railway transportation, and goes on to say:

"Unless, therefore, the maintenance of the canal is necessary to insure to the public transportation by rail at this low cost, there is no longer any reason why the people of the State of New York should bear the burden of maintaining a free waterway from the lakes to the ocean. My knowledge of the subject inclines me to believe that we have reached a permanent era of low cost of transportation by rail. Hence the question is presented in altogether a new light, and although I am reluctant to come to the conclusion that the canals have lost their usefulness, I confess frankly that the argument for their continued maintenance is greatly weakened, if not altogether destroyed.

"I am not prepared at this time to recommend the expenditure of $15,000,000, for which there will be no return to the State, except the possible insurance of the present low rates of transportation by rail. It seems to me that the rate of insurance is too high, and that it will be better to continue the canal as it is for a few years longer, when it will become apparent whether there is any real inducement to spend the money for enlargement in order to keep railroad rates in check."

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, says, in the course of a brief reply: "If the present Erie Canal were enlarged and deepened to a depth of ten feet so that canalboats of 3,000 tons might be used, it is more than likely that the best practical results would be obtained in this way. The low rates of rail transportation have at times made it impossible to operate the canalboats now in use profitably in the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York, and it is not by any means certain that with improved facilities for handling grain at terminal points and other favorable conditions, the rail rates have reached their lowest limit."

G. S. Greene, Jr., considers that the proposition of Major T. W. Symons of the United States Engineers for a large canal of twelve feet depth was and is decidedly the best plan. He regards the propositions to enlarge the canals to eight or ten feet draught as in the right direction, but not going far enough.

Louis Windmüller remarks that discrimination against New York in favor of Boston is likely to be increased by the New York Central Railroad, since it has recently acquired the Boston and Albany. He thinks that if the bed and locks could be enlarged for $50,000,000, so that barges and vessels carrying 50,000 bushels of grain could use it throughout its entire length it would be to the interest of the State to make the improvement.

Most of the other replies received are in favor of the improvement of the canal system of the State.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Investigation as to the Causes of the Decline of Business Resumed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The New York Commerce Commission, appointed to investigate the causes of the decline of commerce in New York, resumed its inquiry at noon.

Charles F Sternberg, a grain dealer and elevator owner of this city, testified that he was not in the elevator pool, and that the elevators in which he was interested were not working. The elevators, he said, were becoming more and more in control of the railroads. He believed that the new elevator pool was formed to do away with the canal elevators. He thought the rate now charged, half a cent a bushel, for elevating was a fair price. He did not think the elevator charges responsible for a diversion of grain traffic. The competition at Montreal, Boston, and other ports had reduced grain charges here.

Gibson L. Douglass, General Manager of the Western Transit Company, which owns City Elevators A and B of the New York Central, said they belonged to the Western Elevating Company, and detailed the working of the so-called pool, which he said was simply a group of elevators for the purpose of handling business at this port with a clearing house. The Secretary makes the distribution to the elevators according to the business done.

Mr. Douglass agreed to communicate with his people in New York and answer an inquiry of the commission regarding the percentages paid to the elevators. Mr. Douglass remarked that he did not see in what way this information could help the commerce of the State. He denied that the purpose was to hurt the business of the canal elevators.

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CLEARING OFF JUDGMENTS.

Manhattan Railway Has Paid Out This Year Over $250,000—The Sums Range from $75 Up.

Some time ago Russell Sage, in an interview on the subject of the $18,000,000 new capital stock which the Manhattan Railway Company had issued for providing electrical equipment for the road and "for other purposes," said that the Manhattan was paying out at present, and had been for the past few months, a great deal of money in satisfying judgments secured against the company. An examination of the books at the County Clerk's office shows some interesting figures in this connection.

Since the first of the present year the Manhattan Company has paid out over a quarter of a million of dollars in satisfaction of judgments obtained against the company at one time or another during the past ten years. The sums range from $75 to as high as five figures. The largest judgment satisfied was that obtained in 1895 by Charles H. Remsen and William Manus, executors under the will of William Remsen. It was for $32,481.25. Next in amount of the satisfied judgments was that obtained this year by the Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York for $28,259.20.

Of the total paid out, the greatest amount was paid in the satisfaction of 1898 judgments, amounting to about $100,000. Next come the 1899 judgments, which amount, approximately, to $75,000, while third come the judgments for 1895, which total in the neighborhood of $65,000. The remainder of the amount is scattered over other years, except 1890, 1892, and 1893, none of the judgments of those years remaining unpaid being satisfied.

It is interesting in this connection to notice that in 1899 alone, up to the present time, no fewer than 115 judgments against the Manhattan Company have been recorded, amounting in all to about $210,000. A number of these are on appeal, as are many other of the unsatisfied judgments of previous years. The largest of the unpaid judgments of the present year is for $48,546, secured by Augustus D. Shepard on May 6.

The following figures show some of the larger of the judgments obtained against the company during the last ten years that have been paid within the present year, principally since March last:

Date.	Plaintiff.	Amount.
1899.	Frederick Schortmeier	$1,302.91
1899.	Elizabeth Finck and August Finck.	1,895.00
1899.	Edward D. Farrel	4,630.77
1899.	Philip Richards	5,424.77
1899.	The H. B. Claflin Company	7,491.90
1899.	The Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York	28,259.20
1899.	Matilda Fulligan	1,108.90
1899.	Mary L. Rusk	2,771.46
1899.	James P. Kernochan and others, as trustees for Peter Lorillard	4,816.25
1899.	Cecelia Harris	2,406.00
1899.	James Hume	1,296.09
1899.	John Hayes	1,084.85
1899.	Isabella T. Jackson and Helen Thompson	1,094.19
1899.	Rodman C. Pell and Edward Pell, under the will of Mary Pell Hagges	7,803.75
1898.	Frederick H. Kastens	1,411.51
1898.	George B. Bauernschmidt	1,357.13
1898.	Margaret Allen and others, under the will of Peter Allen	3,922.74
1898.	Joseph Corbet	2,611.77
1898.	Isabella Hoffman	3,647.97
1898.	Patrick F. Dolan	1,047.25
1898.	Elizabeth Grafton	1,047.97
1898.	Clemence L. Hassell and others	1,870.53
1898.	Philip Ohl	1,091.25
1898.	De Lancey Floyd Jones	1,095.34
1898.	Alphea E Hawkins	1,411.51
1898.	Ernest F. Bliss	1,899.86
1898.	William H. Hanke and others	2,721.11
1898.	Dorathea Bauer	2,437.30
1898.	Catherine Cook	1,810.58
1898.	Christian Hauffman	1,031.46
1898.	Joseph H. Bennett and others	1,172.91
1898.	Mary F. Morss	1,045.12
1898.	Henry Oestering	3,169.57
1898.	Christina M. Kramer	1,053.16
1898.	John Pettit	1,036.42
1898.	Mary A. Newton	1,319.12
1898.	James White, Edward P. Martin, and Frederick A. Harter	10,873.62
1898.	Albert L. David	1,664.62
1898.	Robert H. Martin	2,882.50
1898.	Jacob Eldt	1,818.55
1898.	Mary Joel Neilson	1,327.88
1898.	John F Betz	25,674.27
1898.	William Geyer	1,137.00
1898.	Hume Metzger	1,203.48
1898.	Daniel Mahoney	2,010.34
1893.	Anton Schultz	1,658.33
1898.	Henry Clifford, under the will of William Clifford	1,234.97
1898.	Caroline Schurm and others, under the will of L. B. Schurm	1,184.97
1897.	Joseph L. R. Wood	1,136.61
1896.	William R. Ridabock	14,483.24
1896.	Agnes M Schmitt	1,989.87
1895.	Charles Remsen and William Manus, as executors of the will of William Remsen	32,481.25
1895.	Mary B. McCullough	3,944.68
1895.	Ann E. Crumble	3,679.71
1895.	Margaret O'Malley	5,079.08
1895.	Charles H. Collon, under the will of Patrick S. Collon	4,122.17
1895.	John E. Devlin, under the will of John Devlin	8,429.56
1894.	David J. King and others	8,538.00
1894.	Jacob Schwarz	1,233.49
1894.	Jacob Schwarz	1,641.15
1894.	John Schreiner	1,410.91
1894.	Eliza Oliphant	3,647.78

TWO WIDOWS CLAIM ESTATE.

Sandy Hook Pilot's Death May Lead to Revelations.

Two claims by as many alleged widows of Capt. Alfred E. Pittard, a Sandy Hook pilot, who died some time ago, for the estate left by him have turned up in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. One of the claimants is Althea Pittard of Brooklyn. She was granted letters of administration on the estate on March 3 last and is now in control of the property, which is said to be of considerable value.

The second claimant appeared in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She gave her name as Henrietta Maria Pittard and said that she came from Bournemouth, England. She produced a will executed in London on May 30, 1893, by which Capt. Pittard left all of his property to his wife, meaning apparently the woman who presented the will. The executors named were John Ackerman of Tompkinsville, S. I., and Capt. Peter Partridge, both pilots in the Sandy Hook service. There will probably be a contest.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

will contain, next Sunday, (July 30th,) among other attractive features the following:

Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

Scenes in the ancient City of Delft, including a view of the Nieuwe Kerk, where the American delegates to the Peace Conference met to honor the memory of Grotius.

Story on the latest Parisian fad of dressing pet dogs.

New and interesting pictures of old New York.

Portrait of Henry F. Merritt, ex-Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Chemnitz, and Barmen, appointed at the request of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Photograph of Ruchstuhl's figure of Wisdom, which will be placed in the new Appellate Court's Building on Madison Square.

Group photograph of officers of the cruiser New York, including Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter.

Photographs of some of the "crack" yachts which took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club's recent races.

Photograph of the English cup challenger Shamrock, taken while on a spin.

Portraits of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, heir apparent to the throne of Russia; Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geodetic Survey; Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University, and the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

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IRON PRICES AND CITY WORK.

Contractors on Viaduct May Ask for Additional Compensation.

Owing to the increase in the price of iron the contractors who were awarded the contracts for building the One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Melrose Avenue viaducts in the Borough of the Bronx show no disposition to hasten the work, and in consequence there is a general complaint from residents and property owners. Since the contracts were awarded the price of iron has increased greatly, and as the contracts make no provision for any change in the cost of material the contractors are held to do the work at the price at which the contract was awarded. An attempt may be made to obtain additional compensation for the work from the city, either by a friendly suit or by special legislation.

Another result of the increase in the price of iron is shown in a statement of the contractor who is to place the fence around the Heine Fountain. He says that the iron he will need for the work will cost him three times as much as it would had he bought the material at the time the contract was awarded.

CONDUCTOR SUES FOR $20,000.

Seeks Damages for Slander from Long Island Railroad Passenger.

Israel G. Howell of this city has been sued by Miles Rhodes of Freeport, L. I., a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, to recover $20,000 damages for slander. Howell was a passenger on a Long Island